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VICTORIA, B. C.

VOL. 35. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902. NO. 16.

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For many years can be bought here for very little money. Prices do, however, run as high as $275.00, and we have them as low as $1.50.

A look at the immense stock of watches we carry at medium prices would be a surprise to you.

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We beg to announce that the business formerly carried on by Mr. J. W. Mellor has been transferred to

J. W. Mellor & Company, Limited,
And will be conducted by them at
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Wholesale and Retail Paints, Oil, Glass, Etc.

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75c per 100 lbs
Flower Balls, Saanich grown, and guaranteed good.
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SINGULAR SHOOTING CASE.

A Boy, Dangerously Wounded, Claims to Have Been Mistaken for a Crow.

An extraordinary affair was reported to the provincial police at noon to-day, which may lead to very serious results.

It appears that on Thursday evening at about 7 o'clock a lad named Richard Williams, aged 15, was in a cherry tree on his grandfather's farm at Saanich, when the old man came along and fired at him with a gun, wounding him on the face and hand.

The boy was brought down to the Jubilee hospital to-day and is lying there in a critical condition. He is conscious and is being attended by Dr. Frank Hall, who says that it is impossible to judge whether the boy will recover or not, as it is probable that one or more of the shot may have penetrated into his brain.

According to the first story extant, old Mr. John Durrant fired at the boy at a distance of ten paces, but this afternoon Williams amended that statement.

Sergt. Murray, of the provincial police, went up to the hospital this afternoon and obtained a sworn statement from the injured lad, who is convinced that the shooting was accidental, as there was no cause of quarrel between himself and his grandfather. He claims that the old man fired at him at a distance of 25 yards, mistaking him for a crow.

The gun was loaded with a cartridge containing a full charge of powder and number 3 shot. Williams lived with his gsandfather and worked for his uncle on a neighboring farm.

ENCOURAGING REPORT.

Meeting of Printing, Advertising and Transportation Committee—Arrangements For Celebration.

The printing, advertising and transportation committee of the coronation celebrations held a meeting last evening at the Brunswick hotel when the following were present: Messrs. T. W. Walker, J. Wilby, C. H. Lugrin and J. C. Darling. J. W. Sexton presided.

The chairman submitted the report of his labors on the Sound. Advertisements have been inserted in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and Times and posters have been widely distributed throughout Seattle and Tacoma. He had also interviewed the transportation agents and favorable rates for excursionists had been offered. The Alaska Steamship Company, he reported, were particularly courteous and the round trip from Seattle and Port Townsend, to extend from Wednesday to Sunday inclusive, has been fixed for $2, and for the day's excursion on the 27th the round trip has been arranged at a rate of $1.50. An excursion is also being run here on the 26th by the Y. M. C. A. of Tacoma, which society has chartered the City of Seattle. They expect at least 800 excursionists over on this trip. On the 27th, passengers from Seattle and Port Townsend will be brought over by the steamer Dolphin, which will arrive here at 12.30, so as to allow those who come over on this trip to participate in the parade of the societies and the sports at the Caledonia park.

Preparations are being made for the securing of a souvenir of Coronation Day on which the official programme will be printed. It will not be circulated until Coronation Day, so that only those in the city at that time will be able to obtain one.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE

THE HOUSE FINISHES ITS ARDUOUS TOIL.

His Honor Dismisses the Members and Assents to a Number of Bills.

The prorogation ceremonies to-day were of the quietest character. But few spectators, comparatively, were present, and only a dozen on the floor, although the ladies' gallery was well filled.

At 12.20 Rev. Dr. Campbell read prayer.

His Honor was attired in chain clothes, and was attended only by Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D. O. C., as A. D. C., and E. O. S. Scholefield, provincial librarian, who acted as private secretary in the absence of Mr. Powell.

Clerk Fell then read the following list of bills to which His Honor assented:

An Act to amend the "Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901."

An Act to amend Chapter 53 of the Statutes of 1899, being the "Judgments Act, 1899."

An Act relating to the employment on Works carried on under Franchises granted by Private Acts.

An Act to amend the "Liquor License Act, 1900."

An Act to amend the "Master and Servant Amendment Act, 1902."

An Act to provide for the appointment of a Water Commissioner for the Town of Lillooet.

An Act to Incorporate the Vancouver General Hospital.

An Act to amend the "Vancouver and Westminster Railway Company Act, 1900."

An Act to amend the "Pacific Northern and Omineca Railway Railway Act, 1901."

An Act respecting Compensation to Workmen for Accidental Injuries suffered in the course of their Employment.

An Act to amend the "Shops Regulation Act, 1900."

An Act to Incorporate the Victoria and Seymour Narrows Railway Company.

An Act to amend the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1901."

An Act to further amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

An Act to amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

An Act to amend the "Bills of Sale Act."

An Act to amend the "Wills Act."

An Act to further amend the "Supreme Court Act."

An Act to authorize a Grant to the Corporation of the City of Nelson of certain Crown Lands situated in said City.

An Act to amend the "Youths' Protection Act."

An Act respecting the Measurement of Timber.

An Act to amend the "Game Protection Act, 1898."

An Act to amend the "Municipal Clauses Act."

An Act to amend the "Companies Act, 1897."

An Act to amend the "Companies Clauses Act, 1897."

An Act to amend the "Municipal Elections Act."

An Act to secure payment of Wages for Labor performed in the Construction of Public Works.

An Act to confirm an Agreement between the Crown and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, respecting certain Lots in the Townsite of Fernie.

An Act to regulate Immigration into British Columbia.

An Act further to amend the "Legal Professions Act."

An Act respecting Deception in procuring Workmen or Employees.

An Act further to amend the "Provincial Elections Act."

An Act respecting Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

An Act to amend the "Horticultural Board Act."

An Act to amend the "Bush Fire Act."

An Act further to amend the "Highway Traffic Regulation Act."

An Act to amend the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Incorporation Act."

An Act to confirm the existing Bank Overdraft, and to provide in the future for obtaining Funds by way of Overdrafts from the Banking Institutions of the Province.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Trade Unions.

An Act to amend the "Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act."

An Act to encourage the Manufacture of Steel Rails in Canada.

An Act to enable Power Companies to exercise the Powers set out in Part IV. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," without becoming specially Incorporated.

An Act to further relieve the Members of Canadian Forces serving in South Africa from complying with the provisions of the "Mineral" and "Placer Mining" Acts in respect of Mining Properties held by them.

An Act to aid the construction of a railway from Victoria to Yellowhead Pass.

An Act to aid the construction of a railway from Vancouver to Midway.

An Act to amend the "Evidence Act."

An Act to amend the "Assessment Act."

An Act to amend the "British Columbia Fisheries Act, 1901."

An Act to aid the construction of a railway from Midway to Vernon.

An Act to aid the construction of a railway from Klimaat Inlet to Hazelton.

An Act to amend the Investment and Loan Societies Act.

An Act to amend certain Acts incorporating Railway Companies passed during the year 1901.

An Act to amend the "Companies Act, 1897, Amendment Act, 1901."

An Act to regulate the Employment of Labor upon Subsidized Works.

An Act to amend the "Mineral Act."

An Act for the Protection of Breeders of Live Stock.

An Act further to amend the "Supreme Court Act."

An Act to make provision for the Extraction of Iron from Magnetic Sand.

An Act to amend the "Iron Placer Act, 1902."

An Act to amend the "South African War Land Grant Act, 1901."

An Act to authorize a Grant to the Corporation of the City of Vancouver of certain Crown Lands situate in said City.

An Act to amend the "Fernie Townsite Confirmation Act, 1902."

The Speaker then acquainted His Honor with the fact that supply had been granted, for which benevolence His Honor expressed his gratitude.

His Honor then delivered the following speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance upon your legislative duties at the termination of a more than usually protracted session, I thank you for the time and care you have bestowed upon the consideration of the important matters that have occupied your attention.

Since the opening of the House we have had to deplore the loss, through death, of the late Speaker, the Honorable John Paton Booth, who had endeared himself to all by his many sterling qualities of heart and mind.

I trust that the negotiations to be entered into between my ministers and the Dominion authorities upon the fisheries question will lead to a settlement which may be lasting and of benefit to those engaged in this important industry in this province.

It is to be hoped that the railway legislation passed, after such careful consideration, will prove beneficial, and will secure the speedy construction of the various railways so greatly desired, and so necessary to the welfare of the province.

I deeply regret the lamentable accident which occurred so recently at the coal mines in the Crow's Nest Pass. You have shown how much you shared in the general feeling of grief that pervaded the province, and at the same time you have given your earnest attention to the best means of preventing the recurrence of similar calamities.

The Redistribution Act recently passed has evidently received the most careful consideration, and I believe that this measure will commend itself to the electors of the province.

It is with a deep feeling of devotion and loyalty to the person of our Most Gracious Sovereign that we witness the approach of the day of His Majesty's coronation, an event which will be memorable in the history of our country, and which will be observed with loyal enthusiasm throughout the Empire. May he be spared to us for many years to come.

I congratulate you on your thoughtful remembrance of the devoted young men who have given their services in South Africa, and contributed their share in bringing about the peace for which we are all so thankful.

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the prosecution of public works in the province, which, I trust, will be carried on with due regard to efficiency and economy.

I now take leave of you, in the earnest hope that, under the blessing of an all-wise Providence, prosperity and happiness may attend you.

The provincial secretary then read the Governor's flat of prorogation, and the House dispersed.

DIVINE SERVICE IN CAMP.

Fifth Regiment Parades To-Morrow Morning—All Must Attend.

The Fifth Regiment will hold service in Macaulay camp to-morrow morning, parading at 10.45 o'clock. Bishop Perrin will officiate, and the band will be in attendance. In this connection the following regimental order has been issued:

The regiment will parade for divine service at 10.45 o'clock on Sunday morning, June 22nd. The service will be conducted by His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia. All members of the regiment, including those remaining in town, will attend this parade. Dress, drill order with helmets.

The following routine is being observed daily:

Reveille, 5 a. m.
Breakfast, 5.30 a. m.
Dress for drill, 6.10 a. m.
Drill, 6.15 a. m. to 7.15 a. m., Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 in garrison, and Nos. 1 and 2 in field artillery.
Office hour, 7.30 a. m.
Dinner, 6.45 p. m.; dress, 7.15 p. m.
Fall in, 7.25 p. m.; drill, 7.30 to 8.30 p.m.
First post, 9.15 p. m.; tattoo, 9.45 p. m.
Lights out, 10 o'clock.

On Monday next an order will be issued for all men who are out on leave to parade on Wednesday evening to practice the feu de joie. Everybody must be on hand the following day.

ARE THEY WHITE MEN?

Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., Called Upon to Settle Points in Lodge Laws.

(Associated Press.)

Portland, Ore., June 21.—Before adjourning last night, the Supreme lodge, A. O. U. W., made numerous decisions upon parts of lodge laws. The question was raised whether a Spaniard is a white man within the meaning of the regulations, and it was held that he is. In Arizona and New Mexico the question was raised whether a Mexican was a white man. The decision was that the Mexicans of Spanish descent are white, but that the Mexicans of Indian blood are not.

An effort was made to unite Vermont with the Quebec jurisdiction, but instead Vermont and New Hampshire were joined.

—Miss Jessie C. Brown, who, during most of the session has acted as stenographer to the opposition, was presented by the members of the party with a handsome lorgnette in recognition of her services.

STEAMER PORTLAND CAUGHT IN THE ICE

WAS BEING CARRIED TOWARDS THE ARCTIC

Will Probably Be Wrecked If She Fails to Get Clear of the Ice Floes.

(Associated Press.)

Nome, June 17, via Seattle, June 21.—Steamer Portland, Capt. Linquist, the pioneer of the Northern Commercial Company's fleet, was, on June 4th, caught in the ice pack and was being carried up Behring Straits to the Arctic ocean at the rate of two to three miles an hour.

The Nome City came near being caught in the same manner and when she found a lead and bucked through the pack to the westward, the Portland could be plainly seen drifting northward past the Niomede islands.

Three whalers also were in sight, but they were in the lee of the islands and in no danger of being carried into the Arctic by the floating pack.

When Capt. Douglas brought the word to Nome that the Portland was in the ice and drifting towards the Arctic the Northern Commercial Company officials and people having friends aboard were greatly worried, and as soon as the Thetis arrived a petition was presented to Capt. Healy, requesting him to go to the rescue. The Thetis left this evening.

There is some danger of the ship being crushed in the straits. If she got through the straits and failed to find a lead to eastward or westward by which she could get clear of the pack, she might be carried into the Arctic ocean, and failing to get clear of the ice may ultimately be wrecked by heavy floes further north.

In the event of her not getting crushed she will no doubt run short of supplies and fresh water.

The Portland sailed from Seattle for Nome on April 26th, from 110 passengers, 46 of whom were from San Francisco. Many of them are prominent operators in the Nome district.

The Portland is owned by the Alaska Commercial Company. She was formerly the steamer Haytien Republic.

PROPOSED NEW STEAMER COMBINE

SUCCESS DEPENDS ON AMOUNT OF SUBSIDIES

Reports That a Series of Important Conferences Have Been Held in London.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 21.—If J. Pierpont Morgan, sr., had not been unexpectedly absent in the Mediterranean, this week would have been marked by important developments in the final stages of the Atlantic shipping combine. All the heads of the companies, including Bernard N. Baker, president of the Atlantic transportation line, who is now here, expected Mr. Morgan in London on Friday, but he was unable to come, and so the proposed meeting was postponed.

The Associated Press is informed that everything is progressing satisfactorily, and that it is likely that sweeping changes and economies in working expenses will soon be put in operation.

On this subject Mr. Baker said: "We are contemplating various steps which will be greatly to the public's convenience and economy. Before long the benefits of the combination will become patent to every individual crossing the Atlantic.

"As to the rival all-British combine, I can only say that we welcome it. The Atlantic is big enough for us all. If they think they can do better by combining they would be foolish if they did not. If they intend to depend on increasing government subsidies rather than on diminution of expenses and improvement of the service, I think they are mistaken. But I suppose they know what they are about. We are not worrying.

"One of the motives attributed by a section of the English press as constituting the necessity for an all-British trust, namely, the likelihood of the Morgan organization putting all its vessels under the American flag, is perfectly absurd. We would not do it if we could, and we cannot."

From other sources the Associated Press learns that the offers made by Sir Christopher Furness and Sir Alfred L. Jones, head of the firm of Elder, Dempster & Co., to the Cunard, Royal Mail and other lines, and which have been considered by them, entirely depend upon what subsidies the promoters of the British combine can secure from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, Edmund Barton, the Australian Premier, and the Imperial government, the basis of the suggested new amalgamation consisting largely in increased subsidies from the British and Canadian governments and new arrangements with Australia. Unless these are granted the line approached will not agree to amalgamate.

Impartial opinion inclines to the belief that the demand for increased subsidies will not be acceded to, with the result that the tentative arrangements between Sir Christopher Furness and the English lines will fall through. A curious factor in the shipping arrangements made or contemplated is the bitter opposition of the Allan line, the heads of which openly declare that the present agitation is engineered by Sir Christopher Furness and Sir Alfred L. Jones, and is solely for the purpose of hurting their trade, which has practically been unaffected by Mr. Morgan's deal.

Subsequent to the arrival of Sir Wilfrid Laurier here there was a series of important conferences. If these, as expected, do not result in an agreement for additional subsidies a novel plan will be put before the government and the Colonial Premiers embodying many points acutely affecting the United States and Canada, but which is being kept strictly secret until other hands in the trans-Atlantic game have been shown.

FOUGHT FIRE AT SEA.

For Four Days and Nights Crew of British Ship Were Engaged Subduing Flames.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, June 21.—That the British ship Monkbarnes, which has arrived here, 149 days from Liverpool, ever reached her destination, is due to the gallant fight against a fire for four days and nights, by Captain McNealy and his crew.

The Monkbarnes left Liverpool on January 22nd. All went well until February 21st, when at 4.30 a. m., smoke was discovered coming out of the ventilators leading to the forehold. An investigation revealed the fact that the cargo was on fire. Four holes were cut in the deck and water was pumped on the blazing merchandise until the flames were subdued sufficiently to allow sailors to descend into the hold, fix tackle to the smouldering bales and hoist them to the deck, whence they were promptly thrown overboard. Nearly all the cargo in the forehold was jettisoned before the fire was extinguished. Little harm was done to the hull of the ship.

The cargo in which the fire started by spontaneous combustion consisted of oakum, felt and chemicals.

RELICS OF ANCIENT KINGS.

Interesting Collection Now Being Exhibited by the Chicago Society of Egyptian Research.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, June 21.—Relics of kings who ruled 3,000 years before the Christian era, together with complaints of a chief of police written on papyrus 2,000 years ago, are on display for the first time in the Haskell museum of the university of Chicago. The exhibition is given by the Chicago society of Egyptian research, and the relics were gathered last summer.

One of the relics is a flat gold bar, thought to be the oldest piece of inscribed jewelry in the world. It bears the symbol of King Menes, who is thought to have reigned about 3,200 B. C. Another exhibit is a piece of papyrus on which is written a complaint by Nechtemetes to a chief of police with reference to a robbery of her premises. This relic bears the date of 190 B. C.

A piece of papyrus of the third century bears a letter of Demetrius to his father, blaming him for not sending baskets of fodder.

CAPT. BAKER DEAD.

Popular Commander of Steamer Transfer Passed Away at New Westminster Last Night.

(Special to the Times.)

New Westminster, June 21.—The death of Richard H. Baker, one of the best known and most popular captains on the Fraser river, occurred last night, severe hemorrhages following typhoid fever. Deceased was 55 years old and leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter. He was a native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, and came here thirty years ago aboard H. M. S. Zealous. Since then he had commanded several of the river steamers, and more than any one else built up the business on the south arm of the river. For the last three years he had captained the C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Transfer, having previously sold out his large interest in the successful opposition boat. He was a member of the Workmen and Odd Fellows, which latter body will conduct the funeral tomorrow afternoon.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

United States Marshal and Saloon-Keeper of Nome Found Guilty.

(Associated Press.)

Nome, Alaska, June 10, via Seattle June 21.—Sentence will be passed upon United States Marshal Frank P. Richards and City Councilman Joseph D. Jourden, a prominent saloon-keeper of this city, who were found guilty of contempt of court by Judge Wickersham last week. Richards and Jourden were charged with conspiracy and wilful attempt to "fix" the jury in the case of the United States vs. Joseph F. Wright, whose trial and acquittal took place in April. There are five charges set up in the complaint, the court finding the defendants guilty of all.

ENGLAND WON.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 21.—The English team defeated the Americans in the final game for the American polo cup. The score was 7 to 1.

—Campers and Picnic Parties do not forget that the best Camp Furniture, Lunch Boxes, Lemon Extracts, Enamel Ware, etc., is to be had at Weilers.

PREMIER'S VIEWS ON CONFERENCE

DOES NOT EXPECT ANY PRACTICAL RESULTS

Says Imperial Government Should Intimate What Proposals It Is Willing to Support.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 21.—Much interest is being manifested in the approaching conference with the colonial premiers who are now in London to attend the coronation of King Edward. For months the government has been urging parliament not to express any kind of opinion upon the feasibility of preferential tariff with the colonies, and when introducing measures tending to such an end it has warded off discussion on the ground that it would not be fair to do or say anything until the colonial premiers had a chance to announce their views on the subject. In short, the government's whole Imperial policy has been waiting in the balance until the premiers had gathered together.

Unfortunately for the government, the premiers had already practically come to a decision that they would refuse to make any suggestions until the Imperial government puts forward its own intentions. That is exactly what the cabinet not only does not want to do, but cannot do.

One of the colonial premiers said to a representative of the Associated Press: "We have no say in the fiscal policy of Great Britain and have not always complete control of our own. Obviously it is the duty of the mother and governing country to make propositions to us instead of our making propositions to it. We might sit for months and eventually arrive at a conclusion satisfactory to all the colonies, although it would be difficult, and then find that the results of our deliberations were merely politely filed away in some pigeon-hole in Downing street. We must have at least some idea of what the government is willing to support before we can seriously discuss such a vital question. Lord Salisbury has publicly stated his disbelief in the practicability of colonial preference, and our Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, has openly declared his hostility to the idea. So, what is the good of our having a mock debate for the sake of holding up Mr. Chamberlain's hands into the empty air? It is very nice for us all to get together, and doubtless intercolonial harmony will thereby be promoted, but beyond that I can see no practical ending of our meetings."

The only end likely to be achieved at this notable meeting is one which is peculiarly interesting to Canada and the United States. The Associated Press learns that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, and Mr. Chamberlain intend to thresh out their long-standing differences of opinion, and on all sides there is hopefulness that a conclusion will be reached regarding the Bond-Blaine convention. Newfoundland is determined to have the matter settled, and while her attitude will bring up almost every question now pending between Canada and the United States, the prospect of a satisfactory agreement appears bright, though such matters as the Alaskan boundary and the re-meeting of the joint high commission are involved. The latter is likely to make the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, British ambassador to the United States, a party to the negotiations, and perhaps Joseph Choate, the United States ambassador, may be consulted, although the question directly at issue lies entirely in Canada's and Newfoundland's differences.

Another noteworthy item is that a proposition is to be brought forward for the confederation of Newfoundland and Canada. Newfoundland, it is thought, however, will not consent to losing her individuality as the oldest colony, especially in view of her present satisfactory financial condition, although Canada's offer to include the Island in the Dominion would mean a reduction by 20 per cent. of the taxation now necessarily imposed on the Newfoundlanders.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN

From the Silk Mills at Paterson—Police, Firemen and Deputies Take Their Places.

(Associated Press.)

Paterson, N. J., June 21.—The guard of state troops at the silk mills was withdrawn to-day after a quiet night, and the places of soldiers were taken by policemen, firemen, constables and extra dupties. Two Italians were arrested on suspicion, and a third man, after a shot was heard, was caught running and locked up. He was not armed. The ribbon weavers' union met and decided not to return to work while the troops were on duty.

LYNCH REMANDED.

Hearing of Case Adjourned Until Tuesday as Several Witnesses Have Not Yet Arrived.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 21.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, member of parliament elect for Galway, and formerly of the Boer army, who is in custody on the charge of high treason, was brought up on remand at the Bow street police court to-day, and was again remanded until June 24th, witnesses in the case not having arrived in London.

JUST 20 YEARS AGO

We established ourselves on the corner of Fort and Douglas streets as Prescription Druggists. The steady growth of our business year by year has placed us in a position to purchase goods in wholesale quantities and take advantage of all discounts that cash will secure. We are going to give our customers the benefit of our business position. It will pay you to deal with us, our reputation for carefulness and pure drugs is established. We have, during the past 20 years dispensed over 200,000 prescriptions (that is our experience). Our prescription department is acknowledged second to none on the Pacific Coast in its appointments. None but the most reliable drugs and chemicals find their way into our establishment. Our motto—Quality first, price after. We are prompt, we are careful. None but experienced dispensers employed at

CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE

FINAL PROCEEDINGS OF GRAND LODGE

TWO SESSIONS AND THE SERVICE YESTERDAY

The Annual Gathering of Freemasons Closes With a Banquet—The Installation of Officers.

Last evening some 150 members of the Masonic Grand Lodge gathered at the Temple hall, Douglas street, at 7 o'clock and paraded to Christ Church cathedral, where impressive services were held. Rev. C. F. Yates, of Golden, chaplain of the lodge, had charge of the arrangements and very thoughtfully had caused booklets to be distributed throughout the church containing the order of services. There was a fair attendance of non-members of the order, while the Masons practically filled the centre of the church.

The singing of hymn No. 274 opened the services. The first lesson was taken from Chronicles, the 2nd chapter, and the second lesson from the 21st chapter of Revelations. Hymns and prayers followed, after which Rev. Mr. Yates addressed his congregation, taking for his text from 1st Peter, "Love the Brotherhood, Fear God, Honor the King."

The reverend speaker gave a most instructive and eloquent discourse, which was listened to with the closest attention throughout. After the service the lodge paraded to the hall, where the session was formally closed.

The Banquet.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons concluded its annual gathering last night with a banquet at the K. of P. hall. Two sessions of the lodge were held yesterday, one in the morning, when the reports of the various committees were considered together with certain charitable business. Included in the latter was a vote of $500 towards the Fernie relief fund.

At the afternoon session the officers of the Grand Lodge were installed for the ensuing year as follows:

Most worshipful grand master, Bro. E. H. Chipman, of Kaslo; R. W. deputy grand master, Rev. Bro. C. Ensor Sharpe, of Esquimalt; R. W. G. S. W., Wm. J. Bowser, of Vancouver; R. W. G. J. W., T. J. Armstrong, of New Westminster; V. W. G. chaplain, Rev. L. Norman Tucker, of Vancouver; V. W. G. treasurer, H. H. Watson, of Vancouver; V. W. G. secretary, Robt. E. Brett, of Victoria; W. G. tyler, D. Hosker, of Vancouver; S. G. D., Thos. Mitchell, of Vancouver; J. G. D., William Lewis, of Nanaimo; G. D. of C., George Cunningham, of New Westminster; G. S. of work, James Scholefield, of Trail; G. marshal, C. H. Crandon, of Nelson, G. swordbearer, J. W. Crocker, of Victoria; G. organist, L. T. Davis, of Nanaimo; G. Pur., W. T. Phillips, of Esquimalt. Grand committee, J. A. Catherwood, of Mission; M. L. Grimmett, of Sandon; L. W. Paisley, of Chilliwack; J. T. Brown, of Vancouver; Alex. McKercher, of New Westminster. D. D. G. Ms., No. 1 district (Victoria), Harry Smith, of Duncans; No. 2. district (Nanaimo), Wm. Lewis, of Nanaimo; No. 3 district (Fraser Valley), Chas. Wilson, of Vancouver; No. 4 district (Kamloops), Fred Fraser, of Revelstoke; No. 5 district (Cariboo), Jas. Stone, of Barkerville; No. 6 district (Nelson), Geo. Johnston, of Nelson; No. 7 district (Rossland), George Herring, of Rossland; No. 8 district (East Kootenay), Alex Moffatt, of Cranbrook.

W. Bro. P. J. Riddle presided at the banquet, which was tendered by the lodges of the Victoria district, and catered for by Bro. E. E. Leason, of the Victoria hotel.

A magnificient feast was provided, the hall was finely decorated and an excellent programme of music was supplied by the City band orchestra, assisted by J. Sclater, Dr. Herman Robertson, W. H. Williams and W. M. Muir. The gathering broke up in time to allow some of the brethren to catch the steamer for Vancouver.

The following were the toasts of the evening: "The King and Craft," "The Grand Lodge," "Sister Lodges," "Grand Lodge Officers," "Mayor and Council of Victoria," "Victoria Brethren" and "Worthy Distressed Brethren."

According to a journal of economics, the King is insured for about three-quarters of a million sterling, whilst the Prince of Wales is contented with a modest half-million. The Czar is insured for £800,000, and his eldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, for £500,000, while the Czarina's policies amount to just a quarter of a million. The most heavily insured monarch was the late King Humbert, whose life was valued by himself at one and a half millions, so that the many insurance companies amongst whom the risks were divided were very hard hit by his assassination. The German Emperor's insurance also runs into six figures.

Indians Prophesy a Hot Summer

Last year during the hot summer months there were many people who suffered from thirst and asked their grocers for Mason's Celebrated English Root Beer, but the supply was not sufficient. This year Mr. George Carter, agent for Newball & Mason, has received a large consignment to supply the trade.

Ask your dealer for Mason's Root Beer.

PATENT-OFFICE REPORT.

Rowland Brittain, patent attorney, of Vancouver, sends the following abstract from the Official Gazette of the United States patent office for the week ending June 10th: During this week 583 patents were issued, 502 being to citizens of the United States, Austria-Hungary, 2; Belgium, 1; Canada, 13; Denmark, 1; Great Britain, 28; France, 6; Germany, 15; Italy, 2; Netherlands, 1; Russia, 1; South African Republic, 2; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 6, and Victoria, Australia, 2.

Patents issued this week to British Columbia inventors were: W. A. Critchlow, Vancouver, automatic vehicle brake; C. Culver, Sandon, ore separator and classifier; Alfred J. Morely, Victoria, chair.

FRIENDLY ADVICE.

TO WEAK, NERVOUS AND EASILY TIRED WOMEN.

Given In the Story of One Who Had Suffered and Has Found Renewed Health and Strength.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

It is a good many years since the good wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was first recorded in the columns of the Sun, but during that period the sterling merit of the medicine has increased its reputation and every day adds to the number of those who have found health through the use of these famous pills. Many in this town have freely spoken of the benefit they have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to these another is added in the person of Miss Victoria Widdis. To a reporter of the Sun who had heard of her cure, Miss Widdis said: "Several years ago I became very much run down; I felt tired all the time, my blood was watery and I was in what the physicians called an anaemic condition. I was always weary and worn out, not able to do anything, and yet not sick enough to be in bed. My heart bothered me with its constant palpitation, brought about by my extreme weakness. My appetite failed me and I was gradually growing worse. I had heard and read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. After using them a short time a decided change was noticeable and it is no exaggeration to say that I felt like an entirely different person. My appetite returned and with it good blood and strong nerves. I can conscientiously say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that they did me more good than I can tell. To all weak, nervous, easily tired, run down women, I say by all means give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and you will be delighted with the result."

It is because these pills make rich, red blood that they cure such troubles as anaemia, shortness of breath, headache, palpitation of the heart, rheumatism, erysipelas, St. Vitus' dance, and the functional ailments that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. The genuine pills always bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper on every box. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Tacoma fire department has sent men, engines and hose on a special train to Buckley, which is threatened with complete destruction by forest fires raging near there. The Mountain mill was burned yesterday. Undoubtedly many lives of mountain campers and loggers have been lost.

Would You Think It?

Would you think it possible that you could be disappointed in the face of a woman whose shapely shoulders, and beautiful hair suggest womanly perfection and beauty? Such disappointment comes not seldom when the face turned to you shows disfiguring blotches and blemishes. In general the cause of these eruptions is impure blood.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood, and removes the corrupt accumulations which cause disease. When the blood is cleansed, pimples, tetter, salt-rheum, boils, sores, and other results of impure blood, are perfectly and permanently cured.

"For three years I suffered with that dreaded disease eczema," writes Mrs. J. Koepp, of Herman, Oregon. "I was told to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I did, and after I had taken fourteen bottles I was permanently cured. It has been a year since I stopped taking your medicine and it has never appeared since. I think your medicine a wonderful cure and hope others suffering as I did, will take it and be relieved of their suffering."

Some of the most remarkable cures effected by "Golden Medical Discovery," have been of scrofulous diseases.

"I will forever thank you for advising me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mrs. Jas. Murphy, of Fonda, Pocahontas Co., Iowa. "It has cured me of chronic scrofula of twelve years' standing. I had doctored for the trouble until I was completely discouraged. I also had chronic diarrhea for twelve years. I am in good health now—better than I ever was in my life, owing to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took several bottles of the 'Discovery' before I stopped."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure dizziness and sick headache.

"Dry-Royal" Champagne.

Is unequalled by any other Sparkling Wine at it's price and unsurpassed by many of the fancy brands at double the figure. Try it, place it alongside the "double-the-price" champagnes and see for yourself.

To Be Had from R. P. Rithet & Co., Ld., Victoria.

Plumbing and Heating

Plumbing New Buildings

Is our specialty. By getting our estimates builders and contractors will serve their own interests best. Our work is most satisfactory and our prices always reasonable. We make it our pride to be prompt and efficient in every respect.

A SHERET,

TEL. 629. 102 FORT ST.

GARONNE LISTED FOR EXCURSIONS

AN EFFORT MADE TO HAVE HER CALL HERE

Will Be Withdrawn From Nome Service —Indrapura From China—Perry Anchors off Port.

After completing the present voyage to Nome the big liner Garonne will withdraw from that run until fall, when she will make another voyage to the Behring seaport just before navigation closes. The vessel has already been chartered for two excursions to Southeastern Alaska, Sitka, the Muir Glacier and intervening points of interest, and unless the first reports from Nome are of such a character as to start another rush to that country, she will handle nothing else but the excursion business to Alaska all summer, until ready to depart on the last trip of the season to Nome. The steamer is already chartered for two excursions to Alaska, and C. E. Lang, of the local office of the N. P. R., is endeavoring to arrange for the vessel to call here. He has telegraphed to the head offices regarding the matter, and is today forwarding a letter to the same effect, and is looking for a favorable reply.

The steamer is to leave Tacoma on July 29th, on an excursion to Alaska, under the auspices of the Y. P. C. U. The fare to be charged for the round trip, extending over 10 days and including every accommodation, will be $50. At this figure Mr. Lang believes that a good business can be worked up here. The Garonne has accommodation for 800 people, and before coming out to this coast was run in the excursion business between London, Norway and Sweden in summer, and in winter between London and the Mediterranean. She is electric lighted, and has a cold storage plant, insuring fresh fruits, vegetables, meats, etc., for the table.

A NEW SPECULATION.

The British ship Scottish Hills, which sailed from Puget Sound for Australia on May 25th, with lumber cargo, will probably be the next craft on which reinsurance gamblers will wager. According to the Bulletin, of San Francisco, alarm has been created among a certain shipping element over the safety of the vessel, and some speculation has been indulged in on the probability of a collision between the whale towed in dead from sea and the steel lumber carrier. Lumber has come ashore for miles on both sides of Portage Head, which the Puget Mill Company are alleged to have identified. The schooner William Olsen, on arrival at San Francisco on Wednesday, reported sighting quantities of a lumber deck load, pieces being ten by ten and twelve feet long, and these facts, coupled with the recent death of the whale, have led to the supposition that the Scottish Hills has met with disaster.

INDRAPURA FROM CHINA.

The fifth Oriental liner in port since Monday, the steamer Indrapura, of the Portland-Oregon line, arrived last night, after an uneventful passage. She brought 2,000 tons of general Asiatic cargo, all of which is in transit to Portland for distribution. Eighty-nine Chinese were landed here, this being the only business which brought the vessel in port. The steamer had but one saloon passenger, he being H. Wilgris, son of the cashier of the O. R. & N. Company, Portland. The Indrapura is the second of the company's line calling here.

THE PERRY CALLS.

The United States revenue cutter Perry arrived off the outer wharf at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after spending several hours at anchor proceeded north. She is bound on her regular summer cruise, which will occupy four months, having on board Col. H. M. Kutchin, a special United States treasury agent, who is to make an inspection of the northern fisheries. Capt. Jones left as pilot of the vessel.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Kirkland is reported to be coming to British Columbia to load ties for Taku. The Kirkland is a British tramp boat of 1,853 tons, and for the past five months has been lying idle in San Francisco harbor. She arrived at San Francisco in January from Calcutta, having brought over a cargo of gunnies.

Capt. Charles Eddie, of the shipbroking firm of Springer & Eddie, is planning to lay a scheme before a number of prominent Victorians, for the construction of a fleet of five or six schooners to ply between British Columbia and South Africa. The estimated capital required has been placed at $500,000.

Steamer Umatilla is due from San Francisco late to-morrow night, and the Queen will sail for the Golden Gate on Monday evening. The latter had difficulty in making a landing at Tacoma a few days ago. She was carried by a strong tide among a lot of pile drivers and launches, to which she did considerable damage.

The Empress of China, which will arrive from the Orient on Tuesday, will bring a very large cargo. She will have at least 2,000 tons of goods to go overland, which will take five trains of 20 cars each to transport across the continent.

The work of repairing the Kosmos liner Isis, which was partially wrecked at the western entrance to the Straits of Magellan, while en route to Seattle from Hamburg, has been awarded to the lowest bidder, at an estimated cost of $20,000. The work will occupy three weeks.

The time of the sailing of the C. P. N. steamers from Vancouver for Skagway has been altered, the hour of departure being now set for 11 o'clock instead of at 8 o'clock as has been the practice.

D. G. S. Quadra returned from her trip to Point Atkinson, Saturna Island, and Vancouver at 6 o'clock last evening, and left this morning for Discovery Island.

The Kosmos liner Pentaur, which is to load a large quantity of lumber at the Hastings mill for Hamburg, passed up from Sooke yesterday.

Steamer Amur sails for Skagway tonight. Among her passengers from this city will be Miss Garry and Mrs. Libscomb.

Steamer Spokane is due back from her inaugural Alaskan excursion on Monday. She sails again on the 28th.

NEW JANITOR APPOINTED.

James Walker Will Look After the High School Building—Trustees' Special Meeting.

James Walker is janitor of the new High school building. He was selected by ballot at a special meeting of the board of trustees last night out of about fifty applicants. His duties will commence on the first of August.

The board decided to close Hillside school at once owing to an outbreak of measles among the children. In this connection Trustee Matson gave notice that at the next meeting of the board he would move that:

"Whereas it is desirable that the health of teachers and pupils should be fully protected in our public schools, be it therefore resolved, that, in the opinion of this board, it will be necessary for principals and subordinate teachers to immediately notify the superintendent if they have the slightest cause to suspect that an epidemic of any nature whatever exists in any school or class in the city of Victoria, and further, that in the event of reported illness of a pupil the superintendent be notified, and that he be requested to report without delay to the health officer."

Instructor Dunnell asked for the use of the manual training school room and the janitor's attendance during the free class for pupil teachers during the holidays. This was granted. Another communication informed the board that the Macdonald manual training fund would cover the expenses of the schools until June, 1903. The trustees will have until that time to decide whether they will continue the school.

George Silder offered earth for the new High school approach at thirty-five cents per cubic yard. Filed.

Miss Johnston thankfully acknowledged her appointment to the teachers' staff. Filed.

The board were invited to attend the approaching closing exercises in a number of the city schools.

The board's secretary, Miss McDonald, was granted the usual leave of absence during July.

On motion of Trustee Drury, it was decided that supplies for the schools be furnished only on requisition signed by the chairman or some member of the board, such requisition to be endorsed by the teacher or other person receiving the supplies. The board then adjourned.

Lord Kitchener will arrive at Capetown from Pretoria on June 23rd, and will sail hence for England the same day.

The Saxon ministry has proclaimed Prince George, brother of the late King, King of Saxony. Prince George has taken the oath of allegiance.

PROPOSAL FOR ADVERTISING ISLAND

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE

A Committee Appointed With View to Forming Associated Board of Trade for Coast.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon. L. G. McQuade presided, and there were present Messrs. E. Blackwood, R. H. Swinerton, H. Croft, R. Seabrook, J. Mitchell, Max Leiser, S. Leiser, Lenz, J. Barnes, Thos. Earle, M.P., S. J. Pitts, C. H. Lugrin, and Capt. Irving.

On the subject of the proposal to establish an associated board of trade for the coast cities, J. J. Shallcross said that the best mode of procedure would be to nominate a small and representative committee from the board to confer with members of the boards of trade of the other coast cities.

A committee consisting of the officers of the board and Mr. Shallcross was accordingly appointed.

Henry Croft, for the mining committee, reported on the subject of the proposed royalty on iron ore, which had been referred to that committee. He said that the committee were obtaining statistics on the subject and required further time to devote to the mater.

C. H. Lugrin took up the subject of Island development and dilated upon the extent and natural wealth of the southern portion of Vancouver Island. It was believed that there were considerable iron deposits in that section, and he had heard that a number of United States experts had been over the country looking for iron properties. There was no objection to United States capital being invested here, but he thought that something might be done to ensure that the profits resulting from the exploitation of the iron mines should not all go out of the province. He recommended the publication of a work for distribution descriptive of the southern portion of the Island.

Mr. Shallcross remarked that two surveyors from the Dominion department were engaged in survey work in the district referred to by Mr. Lugrin, and their report might be useful for the purpose of advertising the district.

Mr. Lugrin thought that something more than the survey reports would be required, and proposed that the matter be allowed to stand over for a month, which was agreed to.

Thos. Earle, M.P., asked the chairman if the C. P. N. company would draw the increased subsidies from the Dominion government for an improved West Coast service while continuing the old service?

Ald. Vincent said that the company proposed running two trips each month to Quatsino and two trips a month to Ahousaht, the increased service being the extra monthly trip to Quatsino. The service did not pay at all, and was not likely to pay unless the company could obtain the transportation of ore. The Dominion government were to pay $2,500 a year subsidy for the service, which was a net increase of $1,000 on the previous subsidy, the government having taken away the $1,500 paid for the mail service.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE WORLD'S BEST SUMMER MEDICINE.

Paine's Celery Compound

HAS MADE PEOPLE WELL WHEN EVERY OTHER REMEDY HAS FAILED.

Paine's Celery Compound cures disease! It has saved the lives of thousands of sufferers. It has made the weak strong, vigorous and happy.

Paine's Celery Compound purifies the blood and builds up the nervous system as nothing else can do; it is pre-eminently the great life-saver and health-maker.

Overworked and tired women stand in urgent need of this health-giving prescription to make and keep them well. All women should take advantage of the remarkable power of this best of medicines for restoring vigor to the blood and strength to the nervous system. The all-important thing for nervous, rundown and sleepless women is that Paine's Celery Compound fortifies the whole physical system, and by correcting digestion and regulating the nerves it insures sound, refreshing sleep. In every case of sickness Paine's Celery Compound completely and permanently brings back health. Mrs. W. Allen, Jr., of Almonte, Ont., says:

"Through the pleadings of a friend I tried Paine's Celery Compound for nervousness and loss of sleep, and I find it has done more for me than any other medicines. After using but two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, I find myself as well and strong as ever before. I recommend the Compound at every opportunity."

Word was received in Winnipeg yesterday of the death of James Campbell, one of the pioneers of this country, and at one time chief factor of the Hudson's Bay post at Norway House. Mr. Campbell died near Selkirk on his way to Norway House. As "Jimmy" Campbell deceased was formerly known in rowing and athletic circles.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENTS who have accommodation for summer boarders are requested to send particulars to the Tourist Association, No. 34 Fort street, Victoria.

CORONATION—Our shop open till 10 p.m. every night till the 25th inst. Have your clothes cleaned and put in order for the holiday. Alterations a specialty. Pioneer Dyeing and Renovating Works, Victoria Theatre Block, 52 Douglas street. T. W. Pierre, tailor.

FOR FREE ADVICE

Every Woman Should Write Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium.

Mrs. C. L. Byron.

Mrs. C. L. Byron, of 546 Lincoln avenue, Chicago, Ill., is President of the Chicago German Woman's Club. She has the following to say of Peruna, the great catarrh remedy, which relieved her of a serious case of catarrh of the bladder:

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I was cured of a very severe case of bladder trouble which the doctors did not know how to reach. I had severe headache and dragging pains with it, but before the second bottle was used I felt much relieved, and after having used the fifth bottle life looked different to me. This was nearly a year ago, and I have had no recurrence of the trouble. I cannot praise Peruna too highly."—MRS. C. L. BYRON.

Free Home Advice.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, *Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months without charge.*

Those wishing to become patients should address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

WANTS.

BOY WANTED—Enquire 59 Government street.

HORSE AND WAGON FOR SALE—A small quiet horse, good harness, and a small spring wagon; $75 cash gets the outfit. 72 Fort street.

WANTED—Trustworthy person in each county to manage business, old established house, solid financial standing; straight bona fide weekly cash salary $18 paid by check each Wednesday, with all expenses direct from headquarters; money advanced for expenses. Manager, 379 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Respectable girl to do general house work. Apply 20 Fourth street, morning or evening.

WANTED—All of your old furniture, pictures, stoves, etc.; full cash prices paid. At Fred's Curiosity Store, 148 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

TO LET.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, houses on Esquimalt road. Apply Times Office.

TO RENT—Well furnished new cottage, with new Mason & Risch piano, electric light, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Apply corner Pandora and George streets.

FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board, hot and cold water; pleasantly situated; within two minutes' walk from Douglas street car. Apply 1st house, Burnside road.

TO LET—6 roomed house, hot and cold water. No. 11 Whittaker street, or 129 Government street.

TO LET—Premises now occupied by Dixi H. Ross & Co., 117 Government street. Apply L. J. Quagliotti, 119 Cormorant st.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, single or in suite, with entire use of kitchen. 120 Vancouver street.

TO LET—All kinds of storage taken at 92 Wharf street; bonded and free warehousing. Harry S. Ives.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 6-ton coal or cattle scale, in good order. Enquire of A. H. Findley, at E. G. Prior & Co.

FOR SALE—Small scow, 20x40, four feet deep. Apply Scow, Times Office.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Black cocker spaniel pup. Return 93 Cormorant street and get reward.

SOCIETIES.

VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7.30 p. m.
B. S. ODDY, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA, No. 2, A. F. & A. M. Third Wednesday of each month, Masonic Temple, 84 Douglas street. A. Maxwell Muir, Secretary.

PICTURE PUZZLE.

Find Robinson Crusoe's goat and parrot.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARDEN PARTY and Strawberry Social, under auspices of Ladies' Aid Society First Presbyterian church, Tuesday afternoon and evening, 24th inst., at Mount Pleasant, Mears street, home of Mrs. Holden. Admission, 25c., including tea.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone B 371.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON, 159 Yates St. Estimates given, job work, etc. 'Phone 750.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' boots and shoes at bargain prices, and your repairing done, at Nangle's, the prize boot and shoe maker, 56 Fort street. Please call. You won't be misled.

CONTRACTORS.

ELECTRIC WORK OF ALL KINDS—E. R. Hedgman, 38 Douglas street, one door below Fort street.

ESTIMATES GIVEN on moving buildings; work carefully done at reasonable prices. Johnson & Co., 111 North Pembroke St.

D. WALES, 165 Fort street, bricklayer. Grating, Tiles and General Jobbing Work promptly attended to.

CARRUTHERS, DICKSON & HOWES, 131 to 135 Johnson street, Grimm's Block, manufacturers of show cases and store fixtures in hard and soft wood; designs and estimates furnished.

CLAIRVOYANCE.

R. H. KNEESHAW, the well known medium, will give private sittings daily at 216 Cook street. Public tests circle every Thursday at 8 p. m.

LIGHTS THAT LIGHT

NOTICE.

The Victoria Gas Co., Ltd., are now installing complete WELSBACH LAMPS FREE of cost, charging the nominal sum of 5 cents per lamp per month for mantel renewals.

Apply GAS WORKS.
F. H. HEWLINGS,
'Phone 785. Superintendent.

ENGRAVERS.

BUSINESS MEN who use printers' ink need Engravings. Nothing so effective as illustrations. Everything wanted in this line made by the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Cuts for catalogues a specialty.

HALF TONES—Equal to any made anywhere. Why send to cities out of the Province when you can get your Engravings in the Province? Work guaranteed; prices satisfactory. The B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., No. 26 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

ZINC ETCHINGS—All kinds of Engravings on zinc, for printers, made by the B. C. Photo Engraving Co., 26 Broad St., Victoria. Maps, plans, etc.

B. C. PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO., 26 Broad street, up-stairs. Half Tones and Zinc Etchings.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 15 Broad street (up-stairs). Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping taught. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

DAY SCHOOL—Miss C. G. Fox, 36 Mason street. MISS FOX, music teacher, same address.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, ETC.

MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Pembroke street, near Store street. Works telephone 681, residence telephone 100.

FLOWER POTS, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, FLOWER POTS, ETC.—B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, Gneral Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; John Cochrane, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 130.

UPHOLSTERING AND AWNINGS.

SMITH & CHAMPION, 100 Douglas street. Upholstering and repairing a specialty; carpets cleaned and laid. 'Phone 718.

Gillard's Pickle and Sauce

Knox's Gelatine

MADE FROM PURE CALVES STOCK.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ld.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR B. C. AND Y. T.

Delicious for the Hot Weather

EIFFEL TOWER AMBROSIAL LEMONADE, ICE CREAM SODA AND SOFT DRINKS, WITH PURE FRUIT JUICES.

BLUE-JAY CORN AND BUNION PLASTERS.

DEAN & HISCOCKS

CORNER YATES AND BROAD STREETS.

CONCLUSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

LONG DRAWN OUT, AT LAST IT TERMINATES

Prorogation at Noon To-Day—Franchise Denied to Those Under 21 Years of Age.

Press Gallery, June 20th.

The horror is over. After four months of a session marred by recriminations, and by practices on the part of the government which all must regret, the labors of the legislature are concluded. To-night at midnight the last bill was completed, and it was with thankful hearts the members rose and sang the National Anthem.

At noon to-morrow (Saturday), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will formally prorogue the Assembly.

One of the last acts of atonement of the House was to strike out that clause of the Provincial Elections Bill conferring the franchise on those eighteen years of age.

The House resumed at 2.45.

On the item of $750 in aid of the militia, the Finance Minister said an appropriation of $1,000 had been made to purchase additional lands for the Vancouver drill shed.

Mr. Green strongly protested against the refusal of the government to allow $600 for the purchase of a drill site in Kaslo.

On the grant of $1,000 for the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Esquimalt, Mr. McPhillips asked under whose control this home was.

Col. Prior said he was not aware that the home was under any denomination, although it was promoted by Rev. Mr. Hicks, the Wesleyan chaplain.

Mr. McPhillips recognized the desirability of the grant, but said the government could not withhold grants to other denominations.

Mr. Hayward said the institution was purely undenominational.

On the item of $1,500 for a School of Mines, Rossland, Mr. Hawthornthwaite pressed for a school for coal miners at Nanaimo or at Ladysmith.

Mr. McBride objected to the item of $13,000 for miscellaneous, not being detailed.

On the item of $4,000 for the Agent-General, Mr. McPhillips urged that that gentleman should furnish a report.

On the item for an increase in salary of a clerk of the lands and works department, Mr. Oliver attacked the administration of that department as being such that proper returns could not be obtained.

On the item of $40,000 for contingencies on the North Arm bridge, Mr. Oliver attacked the nature of the work there. He was informed that the plans were so defective that they had to be recast and a great deal of it done by day work under McLean Bros. There was something wrong about this.

The Chief Commissioner said it was found that the bridges had to be renewed entirely, as when the bridges were uncovered it was found that they could not be repaired, as it was rotten.

Mr. Oliver severely arraigned the government for not ascertaining the condition of the bridge before he let his contract. If a commission of inquiry was instituted it would be found the country was out thousands of dollars because of the incompetency of the government engineers.

Mr. Kidd said he did not approve of the course the government had taken. They were costing far more than was explainable. The manner of constructing the bridge was on a less expensive plan than the old one, being largely on trestles. The old structures with much larger spans cost $59,000, while these cost about $65,000.

On the item of $4,798.49 for compensation for loss sustained in opening a marble quarry on Texada island resulting from an error in issuing a lease for land previously crown granted, Mr. Martin and Mr. Green strongly censured the government for having paid this sum, pointing out that to pay such a sum by special warrant was entirely unwarranted. He asked what was to be done.

Mr. Curtis—Put the government out.

Mr. Oliver—Let's put them out.

Mr. Martin—Well, that's a different thing. He claimed these unwarranted sums had been paid by other governments, but certainly not by the government of which he was a member.

Mr. McPhillips—Didn't Cory Rider get a special warrant for a bridge at Comox?

Mr. Martin—Yes.

Mr. Curtis said that this amount was paid at the time of the New Westminster election. (Hear, Hear.)

Mr. Green said this only proved that the government had been spending unwarranted sums.

On the item of $1,000 for the royal commission against the government, the leader of the opposition asked if it was intended to pay Mr. Curtis's lawyer. This was held to be quite as proper as to pay the government's lawyer.

Mr. McPhillips said he had seen the latter's bill, and it was, to say the least, very high. He believed the government had agreed to pay Mr. Graham's lawyer in the Atlin commission.

On the item of $1,500 for the dyking commission, Mr. Oliver reminded the Chief Commissioner that he had stated that no expense had been incurred on this commission. He regarded the commission as worthless.

Mr. Kidd also took exception to the commission.

The Chief Commissioner defended the commission and paid a tribute to its members, although it was pointed out that two of them at least were interested in the lands in question.

A long debate ensued, the lower Fraser members severely censuring the government for its inactivity in this matter.

Mr. Martin attacked the indemnification item of $1,062.28 for representation at the Pan-American exposition. He said the government assured him that there was no intention of sending C. H. Gibbons to Buffalo. He believed it was a waste of money. It was no case for a special warrant. The government deliberately overlooked the legislature and made a special warrant for this matter.

The committee rose.

Grants to Soldiers.

The Chief Commissioner submitted by message a bill to amend the South African Land Grant Act. This is to provide for land grants for the South African constabulary. The bill was put through all its stages, and was finally passed.

Vancouver Lots.

The Chief Commissioner also introduced a bill to authorize a grant to the city of Vancouver of certain lots.

Mr. Hunter said the lands seemed to be right in the fair way of the channel of False creek.

The Chief Commissioner said it was merely an extension of the grant of last year. The city desired it to encourage industrial institutions.

Mr. McBride said these foreshore rights might be very valuable, and objected to rushing business through without any information.

Mr. Garden said the lands were tide lands, and said the city would be in a position to improve these lands in a general harbor scheme.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite protested. These lands might contain coal or other valuable minerals, and it was an imposition to try and put it through in this manner.

Supplementaries.

The supplementaries were here transmitted by message.

Third Reading.

The Midway-Vernon Bill was read a third time as well as the Kitimaat-Hazelton Bill.

Sheriff McMillan.

Mr. McPhillips asked the government if it was the intention of the government to superannuate Sheriff McMillan, and whether it was the intention to appoint Frank Richards to that post, also whether Mr. Richards had made application for that place.

Col. Prior replied that a sum had been placed in the supplementaries for the superannuation of Mr. McMillan, but declined to answer the other questions.

The House rose at 6.30 till 8.30.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed shortly after 9 o'clock.

Mr. Kidd asked the Chief Commissioner on what date was the order of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor-in-council passed appointing and defining the sections of the route of the Columbia & Western railway from Trail to Penticton?

The Chief Commissioner replied that the order was passed on June 8th, 1897.

Supplementary Estimates.

The House then resumed consideration of the supplementary estimates in committee.

The vote for $1,900 for expenses in connection with the coronation ceremony was reduced to $1,500. The Minister of Mines explained that it had been intended to bring over the 6th Regiment from Vancouver to take part in the celebrations, but the regiment was unable to come.

Mr. Garden hoped that the original amount should stand. It was possible that the regiment might come yet.

Mr. McPhillips remarked that he had looked through the estimates in vain for a vote to cover the expenses of the Premier's trip to London. He did not think it right that the Premier should attend the ceremony in England in his official capacity at his own expense.

Mr. Oliver moved to strike out the vote for $600 for pension for 12 months to Sheriff J. E. McMillan.

Mr. McPhillips said that he had been inclined to think that the amount paid to the new sheriff was insufficient. It depended, however, whether Mr. McMillian wished to resign his office or not.

The Minister of Mines said that Mr. McMillan had done yeoman's service in his office, and was now at an age when he would hardly continue his work. He thought the vote was thoroughly justified.

Mr. Oliver said he knew nothing about Mr. McMillan, but he disapproved of giving highly paid officers pensions after retiring.

The Attorney-General said that Mr. McMillan had been in office for over 20 years, and after he had paid his office expenses his yearly salary would not exceed about $1,000. It was right therefore to make a provision for Mr. McMillan in case of his retiring.

Mr. Rogers brought up the case of Mr. Carne, who only receives a pension of $20 a month. That gentleman had at one time occupied a responsible position in the province, and ought to receive at least double the pension he got.

Mr. E. C. Smith disapproved of any precedent being established for pensions in the civil service.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite hoped the vote would be passed, and thought the government ought to establish a settled policy in regard to provision for superannuated civil servants, and also for old age pensions, already in vogue in New Zealand, and the colonial secretary of state had a measure in hand for providing old age pensions in Great Britain.

The committee then rose and reported the estimates complete.

The Supply bill was then put through its various stages and passed.

Companies' Clauses Act.

On report of the Companies' Clauses Act Amendment bill, Mr. Martin moved an amendment dealing with those actions against companies already in the courts. The amendment provided that the bill should not affect the costs of plaintiffs in such actions. This was agreed to, and the bill was reported, read the third time and passed.

The bill to amend the Companies' Act was amended by Mr. Martin on report, so as to protect parties to actions already entered. It was then read the third time and passed.

Passed.

The Fernie Townsite bill was read the second time and passed through the remaining stages.

The bill to convey certain lands to the city of Vancouver was passed through its remaining stages.

S. P. C. A. Bill.

Mr. Martin moved to recommit the S. P. C. A. Amendment bill in order to insert a new section confining the operation of the bill to city municipalities. The motion to recommit was agreed to.

The bill was recommitted and a motion to confine the bill to incorporated cities was carried.

Messrs. Helmcken and McPhillips triumphed on this bill, for they succeeded in striking out the amendment Mr. Martin had succeeded in inserting, which rendered the bill useless, namely, that the reputation of two citizens called in when an animal was destroyed should be certified to by a magistrate.

On Report of the Provincial Elections Provincial Elections Act.

On report of the Provincial Elections Act, the clause rendering a deposit of $200 unnecessary where a candidature was approved by five per cent. of registered votes was struck out.

Capt. Tatlow moved to strike out the clause conferring the franchise on those of 18 years of age. This carried 16—5, the latter consisting of Messrs. McBride, Oliver, Martin, Ellison and Hall.

The bill then passed.

Live Stock.

The lien clauses were struck out of Mr. McBride's bill for the protection of live stock breeders.

Withdrawn.

Messrs. Martin and Stables withdrew the Companies' Winding Up Act and the Medical Act, and the weary legislators cheered lustily.

Col. Prior moved the following, which carried:

Naval Defence.

Whereas Canada, the greatest of the self-governing dependencies of the Empire, whose extensive seaboards on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans render naval protection of vital importance to her very existence, has from the very beginning of her history had the benefit of such protection afforded by the royal navy without contributing anything to the cost of maintenance thereof:

And whereas the further continuance of such a state of affairs is not only undignified, but it is incompatible with the present standing of our country as a prosperous nation:

And whereas British Columbia, the largest of the provinces of Canada, embraces within its boundaries the whole of Canadian territory bordering on the Pacific ocean, and is therefore more concerned in the naval supremacy of the Empire than any other province of confederation:

Be it therefore resolved, That the time has now arrived when Canada should assume her fair share of the cost of the naval protection afforded as above mentioned:

And be it further resolved, That the contribution to be made by Canada towards the attainment of the above object should primarily take the form of establishing and maintaining reserves for the royal navy at such points in the Dominion as are best suited for that purpose, and, if possible, that training ships for boys should be supplied and maintained at these points:

And be it further resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to communicate with His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, asking him to take such steps as will bring about the attainment of the above objects.

This completed the order paper, and the members rose and sang lustily "God Save the King," followed by three cheers for His Majesty.

Prorogation takes place at noon tomorrow (Saturday).

MISS WILLIAMS'S CLASS WON THE GREGORY CUP

Annual Competition Held Yesterday—Four Divisions of Girls' Central Participated in Struggle.

Four companies of the Girls' Central school competed for the cup presented by Col. Gregory yesterday afternoon. The contest was a most even one. There was very little to choose between the different companies there being only a margin of two points between Nos. 1 and 2 companies. Victory rested with No. 1 company, Miss Williams's division. There were 40 marks allowed in all, 10 being given for smartness, steadiness, squad drill, and company drill respectively. The officers of the different companies were: No. 1, Captain, Miss Margaret Baker; lieutenants, Miss Maud Goodacre, and Miss Bertha Fraser. No. 3, Captain, Miss Marguerite Demuran; lieutenants, Miss Ethel Sargison and Miss Edith Wilkerson. No. 2, Captain, Miss Ethel Woodill; lieutenants, Miss Catherine Munsie and Miss Emily Nicholles. No. 4, Captain, Miss Mildred Sargison; lieutenants, Miss Margaret Le Page and Miss Daisy King.

Some time before the competing companies made their appearance the porch and the whole front of the school, where seats had been thoughtfully placed for spectators, was filled. Among those grouped upon the steps were the following: Mrs. Holmes, Col. and Mrs. Monro, Mrs. and the Misses Woodill, Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin, Rev. W. Baugh Allen, Mr. A. B. Fraser, Mrs. Hibben, Miss Williams, Alex. Wilson, the school trustees and their wives, and others.

Marching in line to the beat of the kettle drum the four companies paraded steadily from their school to the competing grounds and took their places ready for drill, not, however, until they passed before and saluted the British flag. It was when executing this manoeuvre that the steady smart tread of the girls brought forth the unanimous applause of those watching.

The companies were inspected carefully by the judge, Lt.-Col. Holmes. They were each put through company and squad drill by their respective captains, which was executed with precision and coolness.

After this part the companies were drawn up in the form of a square around the front steps and Lt.-Col. Holmes declared No. 1 company to have won the competition. The marks made by the respective companies were as follows: No. 1 company, 39; No. 2 company, 37; No. 3 company, 36; No. 4 company, 36.

The cup, a handsome silver trophy, was presented to Miss Margaret Baker, captain of No. 1 company, by Mrs. Holmes, who made a few appropriate remarks, one of which was that when she saw the girls march past the school she thought they did quite as well as the Fifth Regiment. The cup bears the following inscription:

"Presented to Girls' School for Competitive Drill. Won by Co. 2, L. Marks, Captain, Dec., 1900; Co. 3, E. Woodill, Captain, June, 1901."

The cup must be won three times before becoming the property of any one company.

The teachers desire to thank Major Hibben for his kindness in training the girls during the term.

A feature of the affair was the presentation by the girls of the Central school of a handsome bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Col. Holmes. The recipient made a few appreciative remarks thanking the girls for their kindness.

"Tobacco blindness," remarks Health, "is becoming quite a common affliction, and a short time ago several persons were being treated for it. It first takes the form of color blindness, the sufferers who have smoked themselves into this condition being quite unable to distinguish the color of a piece of red cloth held up before them. That is the popular medical test, though there is also a more scientific one. Eventually the victim to tobacco blindness sometimes loses his eyesight altogether."

A watchmaker in Newcastle-on-Tyne recently completed a set of three gold shirt-studs, in one of which is a watch that keeps excellent time, the dial being only 3-16ths of an inch in diameter. The three studs are connected by a strip of silver inside the shirt bosom, and the watch, contained in the middle one, is wound up by turning the stud above. The hands are set by turning the one below.

UP IN MINNESOTA

The Women Know How.

Food, and good food, is the right kind of foundation to build good health on. A Minnesota woman writes, "I thought I would like to tell you of the good Grape-Nuts has done for me.

Last winter I got sick and kept getting weaker and weaker. I could not eat anything but some crackers and a little cup of beef tea for every meal, then I was put on Grape-Nuts and used it with some cream for breakfast. My stomach got strong gradually and before I had used three packages my digestion was so good that I could eat any kind of food, even cabbage, pastry, etc., and I notice that my memory is very much better than it used to be.

On the 5th of July I weighed 102 pounds and two months later, after using Grape-Nuts, I weighed 122 pounds and was able to do my house work.

This is a good honest statement of facts about Grape-Nuts and you can publish my name if you like." Mrs. E. Fredrickson, Center City, Minn.

Delicious recipes for warm weather desserts in each package of Grape-Nuts.

Baby's Own Tablets

FOR CHILDREN'S STOMACH TROUBLES.

Disease attacks the little ones through the digestive organs. Baby's Own Tablets are the best thing in the world for all stomach and bowel troubles of children. They act quickly and gently, and always cure indigestion, colic, constipation and diarrhœa. They are also a great help to teething children.

Mrs. C. W. Tefft, Markham, Ont., says:—"Up to the time my baby was a month old, he was a fine, healthy baby. Then indigestion developed and he grew thin and looked pinched. His tongue was coated, and his breath offensive. He vomited curdled milk and was also troubled with constipation. After taking his food he would always cry with pain, and although he always appeared hungry his food did him absolutely no good. He was very restless and sleepless and kept me up day and night. We tried several medicines but nothing did any good until we got Baby's Own Tablets. After giving him these he began to improve almost immediately. His breath became sweet, his tongue clean; the vomiting ceased; his bowels got regular, and he began to gain weight and is now quite healthy and rosy. Baby's Own Tablets wrought this beneficial change, and I would not now be without them in the house."

Guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Crushed to a powder they can be given to the smallest, feeblest child, with a certainty of good results. Sold by all druggists or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

THE SHERIFF TO BE SUPERANNUATED

IS SO PROVIDED FOR IN SUPPLEMENTARIES

Additional Aid to the Different Opposition Constituencies by the Final Supply Vote.

The supplementary estimates as passed by the House last night were as follows:

Legislation.—Contingent fund (additional to $1,500 voted), $1,500.

Administration of Justice (other than salaries).—Miscellaneous (additional to $5,000 voted), $500.

Public Works.—Works and buildings. Court house, Victoria (additional to $1,300 voted), $400; roads, streets, bridges and wharves: Westminster district, Richmond Riding (additional to $19,500 voted), $2,360; Westminster district, Dewdney Riding (additional to $17,000 voted), $1,350; Westminster district, Chilliwack Riding (additional to $13,000 voted), $1,100; Westminster district, Delta Riding (additional to $11,650 voted), $2,300; Yale district, West Riding (additional to $21,550 voted), $1,400. Total, $8,510.

Miscellaneous.—Advertising (additional to $6,000 voted), $1,500; stationery (additional to $13,000 voted), $750; telephone service (additional to $2,200 voted), $500; subsidy to Upper Columbia Navigation & Tramway Co. (Amendment Act, 1901), $2,500; in aid of sufferers from coal mine explosion at Fernie, $10,000; grant to city of Sandon, on condition of providing for government office required (additional to $4,567.90 granted, in 1901), $432.10. Total, 15,682.10. Total for year, $26,592.10.

Public Debt.—Interest: "Loan Act, 1902" (to be floated), 12 months' interest, anticipated, at 3 per cent. on additional $500,000 (interest on $3,000,000 already provided for in main estimates), payable on 31st December, 1902, and 30th June, 1903, $15,000.

Sinking Fund.—"Loan Act, 1902" (to be floated), 1 per cent., estimated, on additional $500,000 (sinking fund on $3,000,000 already provided for in main estimates), payable on 31st December, 1902, and 30th June, 1903, $5,000.

Civil Government (Salaries).—Provincial secretary's department: Capital buildings' attendants, two janitors, each (additional to salary) 12 months to 30th June, 1903, at $10, $240. Department of finance and agriculture: Audit office, clerk (additional to salary) 12 months to 30th June, 1903, at $15, $180. Lands and works department: Lands branch, secretary (additional to salary) 12 months to 30th June, 1903, at $10, $120; works branch, clerk (additional to salary) 12 months to 30th June, 1903, at $10, $120. Assessor's office, Victoria: Assistant assessor (additional to salary), 12 months, to 30th June, 1903, at $10, $120. Administrative staff, West Kootenay agencies: Revelstoke agency, mining recorder, 12 months to 30th June, 1903, at $85, $1,020.

Administration of Justice (Salaries).—Supreme Court and County Courts: Deputy registrar, Rossland, 12 months, to 30th June, 1903, at $95, $1,140.

Public Works.—Works and buildings: Court house, Greenwood (construction and furniture), $10,000; preparing plans and specifications for proposed court house, Nelson, $750; lock-up, Fernie (extension), $1,200; lock-up, Ladysmith (construction), $1,000; public schools throughout the province (additional to $57,750 voted), $9,500; dykes (maintenance), $29,000. Roads, streets, bridges and wharves: Alberni district (additional to $5,000 voted), including China Creek road, $1,000, $3,800; Comox district (additional to $11,350 voted), road from Hardy Bay to Coal Harbor, $1,000; Westminster district, Richmond Riding (additional to $8,000 voted), $4,000; Dewdney trunk road and Pitt river ferry (construction), $3,500; Yale district, West Riding (additional to $10,500 voted), $1,500; West Kootenay district, Slocan Riding, South Fork and Kaslo Creek road, $2,500; New Denver bridge (construction), $3,000; Barnet-Hastings road (completion), $2,500; contribution towards building bridge at Extension, South Nanaimo district, $2,000; grant to settlers for construction of bridge at Rosendale, Chilliwack, $400; grant to Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Co. for work done on road between Quesnel Forks and Horsefly, $1,116.50; bridges generally (additional to $6,500 voted), $6,000; wharves generally (additional to $3,500 voted), $1,000. Contingencies: Contingencies (additional to $50,000 voted), $5,000.

Miscellaneous.—Library, legislative (additional to $1,500 voted), $600; library, travelling (additional to $500 voted), $370; lithographing maps (additional to $1,000 voted), $1,000; grant towards purchase of land for drill hall site, Vancouver, $1,000; poultry shows (additional to $300 voted), $300; specimens of fish, etc., for agent-general's office, London, $1,000; expenses in connection with Coronation, $1,900; commission on coal mines, $3,000; superannuation of J. E. McMillan, 12 months, to 30th June, at $50, $600; immigration (additional to $4,000 voted), $2,000. Total for year $114,476.50.

GOLD CLEAN UPS.

Rains Help Out the Yukon Claim Workers—White Horse Released.

Accordinging to advices from Dawson recent heavy rains have come to the aid of the miners operating on the creeks. The result is that gold is literally pouring into the city's banks. Up till Thursday last the Canadian Bank of Commerce is said to have alone shipped over one million dollars' worth of the gold of these clean-ups.

The steamer White Horse was released from quarantine at Dog Island on Wednesday last, no new smallpox cases having developed during her detention.

Work on the government wagon road between Dawson and White Horse will be commenced on Monday next, and large gangs of men employed on the construction, so that the road may be rushed to completion before fall.

It is claimed that the uncertainty regarding freight rates is delaying shipment of goods into Dawson—that is, as between the White Pass Railway Company and the Lower River companies. The failure to announce rates for the season is given as a reason for the existence of companies rival to the White Pass in the field at all. It is stated that if the B. Y. N. Company's steamers, operated by the White Pass, had quoted a low rate, the Calderhead and other liners would never have been put on, for the White Pass people could afford to take the business in connection with its railway system away lower than would have paid the rival companies. As it stands now, it is stated that very many outbound people take opposition boats up the river and walk from White Horse to Skagway, rather than pay the local rate which would otherwise have been absorbed in a through rate from Dawson to Skagway.

—If you are going to buy a Refrigerator this season and preserve your provisions and keep them fresh and healthful, do not delay. Weller Bros. are selling their stock fast and will get no more this year.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

Lacrosse—Victoria vs. Vancouver, at the Caledonia grounds, 3 o'clock.

Baseball—Fernwood vs. Capital City, intermediate game, at Oak Bay, 3 o'clock.

Cricket—V. C. C. first eleven vs. Garrison, at Beacon Hill, at 2 p. m.; V. C. C. second eleven vs. Fernwoods, at Goodacre's field, 2 p. m.

The Rifle—Shoot at Clover Point, 2 p. m.

Yachting—Club races for A and B classes, 3 p. m.

THE KENNEL.

CHAMPION LITTER.

T. P. McConnell's English setter bitch, Lady Florence, has given birth to seven puppies by Llewellyn Drake, all orange beltons.

BASEBALL.

INTERMEDIATE GAME.

An intermediate baseball match will take place between the Work Estate and the Wanderers next Friday at Beacon Hill.

JUNIOR GAME.

At Beacon Hill this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, Winsby's and the Oak Bay baseball teams are playing a friendly game.

THE OAR.

RITHET'S CREW WINS.

The race between the four-oared crews of the B. A. Paint Co. and R. P. Rithet & Co. was both an even and exciting one, and was won by the latter aggregation by about a length and a half. The start of the race was, if anything, to the advantage of the Paint Works, but at Schl's Point the shells were even and Rithet's crew spurted, obtaining a lead of some two lengths and a half. Shortly after the Paint Work Company's boat spurted and reduced the gap about a length, but they could not overtake Rithet's crew. The steering was good. As the crews have now both won one race, it is likely that a deciding contest will be rowed in the near future. Dan. O'Sullivan acted as judge. The following were the crews:

R. P. Rithet & Co.—H. Briggs, stroke; J. Rithet, 3; J. Lawson, 2; V. Wolfenden, bow.

Paint Works—P. Austin, stroke; J. Finlayson, 3; A. George, 2; C. Pendray, bow.

The flesh of alligators tastes very like veal, and is regarded as a delicacy by many people in India.

Baby's Own Soap

is a guard against all skin troubles in children. It cleanses, softens, soothes and prevents chafing and sores.

IT IS AS GOOD FOR THE OLD AS THE YOUNG.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co.
LIMITED.
Supply from their Nanaimo, Southfield and Protection Island Collieries
Steam . Gas . . . House . Coal
of the following grades:
Double Screened Lump,
Run of the Mine,
Washed Nuts and Screenings
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O. B. Ormond, 92 Government St.
Campbell & Cullin, Gov't and Trounce alley.
George Marsden, cor. Yates and Gov't.
H. W. Walker, grocer, Esquimalt road.
W. Wilby, 91 Douglas St.
Mrs. Crook, Victoria West post office.
Pope Stationery Co., 119 Government St.
C. Royds, Dawson hotel entrance.
T. Redding, Craigflower road, Victoria W.
J. T. McDonald, Oak Bay junction.
Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

ADJUSTMET OF WATER RATES.

Victoria is not the only city in Canada that is wrestling with the problem of water supply. There are other places in which aldermen are in a quandary as to the manner in which this "burning question" shall be finally and effectually extinguished. But we are unique in our proposal to increase rates. Elsewhere the tendency in prices seems to be downward. The difficulty is to arrive at some equitable, effective and cheap manner of checking waste and equalizing distribution. Our case is a simple one in comparison with some in the East, where the consumers are tempted to throw their taps open in summer in order to obtain cool water from the mains which are deeply embedded in the ground out of the reach of the winter frost. In the cold weather of winter a similar device is resorted to to prevent the pipes from freezing. Such tricks as these add to the cost of the water supply generally and at certain seasons tax the capacity of the works. In Toronto a proposition was advanced to place meters on all services, which an expert proved to be impracticable on account of the cost—in the neighborhood of a million dollars. It was also pointed out that the reading and inspection of meters would involve an additional expenditure of $4 a year for every service, whereas, as explained by an alderman, half the consumers in the city actually pay only $2 a year for their water supply. The more the problem is studed the more complex it appears to become. As far as this city is concerned, it appears clear not only that the rates for water are high enough, but that as soon as circumstances will permit there should be a reduction. The service should be placed on a self-sustaining basis and kept there, with modifications in the charges from time to time, in accordance with the practice in all progressive communities. It should be possible to make regulations which will prevent wanton waste without resorting to the installation of meters, which come too high in the first instance and are too costly in their operation for such a cheap commodity as water should be.

THE LIBRARY BY-LAWS.

Ratepayers should bear in mind that the by-laws which have been drafted in order to enable the city to take advantage of Mr. Carnegie's munificent offer to erect a library building will be voted on on Monday. Little opposition has been manifested to the scheme generally, although there are differences of opinion as to the manner in which it should be carried out. The conditions imposed by the donor are that the city shall provide a free site for the building and set aside $5,000 a year for the maintenance of the institution. Two by-laws are before the people. One clears the way for the acceptance of the offer by providing the $5,000 required yearly for maintenance. This measure should be adopted and we have no doubt will be adopted unless the ratepayers be too pathetic to take the trouble to vote or because some of them have become confused through the submission of two questions at the same time. The $15,000 by-law has to do simply with the selection of a site. If the $5,000 be voted and the $15,000 be refused it will be possible for the Mayor and Council to accept the offer and go on with the work, as such a decision may be taken merely to indicate that the consensus of opinion favors the erection of the building on the property now owned by the city, on the waterfront in the neighborhood of the new post office and the James Bay causeway. There is a serious objection to any unnecessary increase of the civic debt at the present time. The people have become alarmed at the proposals to increase taxation. It may even be that they will be tempted to kill both by-laws as an indication of their displeasure at the manner in which it is proposed to increase the civic revenue. We hope, however, that better counsels will prevail and that the by-law making provision for maintenance will be carried.

We think it was a mistake to ask for power to purchase a site at all. The property at present owned by the city may not be ideally situated as regards general convenience. A more central situation might be desirable. In all other respects, however, it would be difficult to improve upon it. The new building will be an architectural ornament at a point which first attracts the attention of strangers coming within our gates. It will be part of a most attractive group of great public works. It will be within the environment of the Parliament buildings. When the flats are filled in other structures in harmony with the general surroundings will be reared in course of time. The entrance to Victoria will then be quite as attractive as her natural surroundings are charming. The importance of first impressions cannot be over-estimated. Those who have entered a city through a stuffy, vile-smelling, smoking railway yard and station will testify that the principal impression made upon the senses by that place was through the nostrils and that ever after recollections of it produced a feeling almost of nausea. If we can secure an institution which will be at once a source of pleasure and of profit to a very large proportion of our population and at the same time an ornament to a portion of the city in which ornamentation will be of the greatest value, there should be no hesitation about accepting the conditions. We hope no confusion will arise in the minds of ratepayers, therefore, and that the $5,000 by-law will be handsomely endorsed.

TAKE NO LIBERTIES.

An electric motorman complains to the Times about the recklessness of bicyclists. He says there will be a serious accident some day and that an attempt will be made to place the responsibility upon the car man. He also says the practice of riding on wheels as close to rapidly moving cars as the width of handle bars will permit is not confined to those who are still within the limits of years of indiscretion. Men whose heads would seem to bear evidence that they have passed years of maturity are often guilty of this foolhardy practice. As this driver says, they seem to forget that a heavy car is not as easy to control as a 30-pound bicycle. Any habitual user of the street cars will endorse the observations of this car man. Riders of wheels—especially if they be riders of a but a few months' experience—have great confidence in their ability to maintain their equilibrium and to dodge all moving objects and obstructions. They rather take a pride in their deft manipulation of the wheel. Those of more experience know that embarrassments sometimes arise in unexpected places and are particularly careful to take no chances. They do not care to cause exclamations in a crowded car by dodging in front of it or running alongside of it in circumstances under which a loose stone or any slight contretemps might cause a tragedy. It cannot be too thoroughly understood that a street car under some circumstances is a dangerous thing to encounter. A bicycle, too, has been known on occasion to "side slip" under the influence of pebbles or sand, and to wobble when not completely under control or when the hand that guides it is subject to spells of nervous disability.

It is possible that those who have not closely followed the public library discussion in all its ramifications may not fully understand the question when they enter the polling booth to mark their ballots. The ballot paper itself will give them little information. Those who favor the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer and the location of the building on property at present owned by the city should mark the first ballot alone, described simply as the "public library by-law, 1902." Those who would prefer to have another site purchased should vote for the "public library loan by-law, 1902," etc.

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The longest session since Confederation was closed on the longest day of the year. The House sat for 121 days, worked 102, and passed less legislation of importance than was dealt with at any session since Confederation. But the government has got all the funds it requires for another year. It is satisfied. The Ministers ought to feel very small, yet we venture to say our friend the Colonel will strut and pose as cockily as ever.

• • •

The correspondent in London of the Associated Press has obtained from one of the Colonial Premiers an expression of opinion as to what may be accomplished, or rather what may not be accomplished, by the conference with the Colonial Secretary. The odds are about a hundred to one that the correspondent obtained no such interview. The only men who are in a position to talk are the very ones who are not likely to publicly express themselves upon such important matters except in the proper place. So the interview may safely be set down as as big a humbug as the interviewer. It is obvious, however, that the people of the United States—that is those who follow questions of international significance—are somewhat anxious as to the possible outcome of the conference and that the interview in question will be accepted by them as good news and authentic. It is perfectly clear that the United States would prefer to see the British Empire remain in its present somewhat disjointed condition, and that to our mind is a good reason why a movement, be it never so slight, in the direction of consolidation would be the first "step in the right direction." There are difficulties many and great in the way, but they will be overcome in time. They cannot be all removed at once. They must be approached carefully and dealt with individually. Probably they will not look so formidable when they are approached in the right spirit and with determination.

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The services of patriots come high in all countries in these latter days. It is said Hassan Pasha has the reputation of being the richest man in the Turkish government. He is supposed to be worth $40,000,000 or $50,000,000, all of which he has acquired while in the service of the government. He has great influence with the Sultan. The latter considers him one of his most loyal and efficient officers and trusts him implicitly.

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The session is at an end. It is all over but the borrowing and the spending. The supplementary estimates indicate that the government will spend quite as fast and as long as it can borrow.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

To the Editor:—Before the vote is taken on the Carnegie Library By-Laws, I would like to refer to one phase of the question which was not directly dealt with in my letter of the 18th instant, and that is the proposed appropriation of the sum of $5,000 out of the revenue annually for the maintenance of the library.

Unless attention is called to the fact it may be forgotten that under the present Library By-Law, which has been in force since the taking over of the Old Mechanics' Institute by the city in 1888, there is already appropriated annually the sum of $1,200 for this purpose. But this sum does not properly represent the actual cost of maintenance to the city. Heat and lighting, temporary assistance, janitor's services, repairs and sundry necessaries are "extras," to which if the item of rent were added (a contingency which had to be met a few years ago, and which should be taken into account, notwithstanding that the premises occupied are city property) the item of maintenance would more nearly approach $2,000. The ratepayers are asked to increase this to $5,000. I need not here refer at length to the distressing tale repeated annually. Every council has heard of how insufficiently the library and reading room have been provided for, how much the library has suffered through the wearing out of valuable books without the possibility of replacing them, or of even providing new backs or having them rebound, and of how the reading room was only the barest pretence at meeting the public need in this respect, or of how miserably both compare with the wealth of selection and accommodation afforded in the public libraries and reading rooms in sister cities of the province and the Sound. The electors have now an opportunity presented to them to remedy this condition of affairs unencumbered with the question of providing at their own cost a large and commodious building capable of meeting all requirements for the next fifty or one hundred years. When Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma are provided with splendid libraries by similar means to those which are now proposed to the electors of Victoria to adopt, is the capital of the province to refuse to benefit itself and keep pace, commensurate with the number and intelligence of its population, with these places, by declining to increase the appropriation for library purposes, when it is a well known fact that to render the present library and reading room reasonably efficient, irrespectively entirely of Mr. Carnegie's gift, the appropriation available is only half what it ought to be?

This is not a university town. The facilities for a common school education are numerous and valuable. To acquire the intellectual culture which the higher learning imparts one has to go abroad. The majority of our people have not the means for this. This lack can best be met by a public library free to everyone, filled with the choicest treasures of history, philosophy, poetry, science, biography, fiction and literature in general, etc., in a commodious and fire-proof structure, and maintained in such a manner as will reflect credit instead of reproach upon the city. All those who have any desire to even keep abreast with the progress of the times, or to give to their children and themselves a wider mental culture and acquaintance with the several branches of ordinary human knowledge than they are in a position of themselves financially to provide, will surely welcome the opportunity that will be provided for them on Monday next.

CHAS. HAYWARD.

Victoria, B. C., June 21st, 1902.

—A shipment of latest patterns in medium priced Nottingham Lace Curtains just opened at Wellers; prices, $2 to $5 pair.

WATCH REPAIRING
Are your watch and other timekeepers reliable? If not, have them attended to at once, or you may some day miss an important engagement. We undertake to repair any watch, from the cheap nickel one to the finest chronometers and repeaters; we use the best material, our charges are moderate, and we guarantee to give satisfaction. Estimates for repairs given free of charge.
C. E. REDFERN,
43 GOVERNMENT ST.
Established 1862. Telephone 118.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ld.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods. Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.
Lawn Mowers, Hose and Garden Tools
TELEPHONE 3. P. O. BOX, 423.
Wharf St., Victoria, B. C.

Strawberries Lowest Price
2 Cans Chicken Soup
Cans Eastern Blueberries
Cans Eastern little neck Clams
Cans Eastern Haddies
25c
Rajah Tea . . . 20c lb
My Blend Tea . . 25c lb
A.B.C. Blend Tea . 35c lb
HARDRESS CLARKE, 86 DOUGLAS STREET

....JUST ARRIVED....
CORONATION BUNTING
For Decoration Purposes.
Turner, Beeton & Co.

SPENCER'S
Building Sale
Men's Shoes, Regular $4.50, Now $1.50
OF THE J. D. KING STOCK OF MEN'S SHOES we have just 126 pairs left, sizes 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8½, 9, 9½, 10 and 10½. Anyone using shoes in these sizes can buy a $4.50 pair for $1.50 this morning at 8 o'clock.
Silks at Half Price
SEE THE WINDOWS FOR FANCY SILKS, at ..... 25c., 35c., 50c.
Corsets, some that were $2.50 to $4.50, now 50c
We have thrown out a lot of CORSETS, all sizes, to sell on Saturday at 50c., and among them about 30 pairs, all size 18, values $2.50 to $4.50. Anyone wearing this size can get a bargain.
P. D. CORSETS, silk, made to sell at $12.50, colors black, blue pink and cardinal. Now $5.00
A LOT OF D & A. regular $1.50 CORSETS, all sizes. New $1.00
Children's Millinery
A TABLE OF CHILDREN'S WHITE AND FANCY MUSLIN SUN HATS, value up to $2. Now $1.00
OTHER TABLE VALUES up to 75c. Now ..... 25c.
Girls' Underwear
GIRLS' BALBRIGGAN DRAWERS, were 40c. Now ..... 25c.
Summer Stockings
LADIES' ALL OVER LACE HOSE, were 75c. Now ..... 50c.
CHILDREN'S ALL OVER LACE MERCERISED SILK HOSE. Now ..... 35c.
Mens' and Boy's Department
FANCY AND WHITE PIQUE VESTS, single and double-breasted. Now, each $1.00
WHITE AND FANCY BLUE OUTING HATS. Now ..... 25c.
FLANNED PANTS. Now $1.75
ENGLISH CAMBRIC SHIRTS, short front and open front ..... 50c.
$1 NIGHT ROBES for ..... 50c.
A SPECIAL BARGAIN WHITE COTTON NIGHT SHIRTS, fancy trimming, were 75c., $1 and $1.25. Now, each ..... 50c.
BLACK MERCERISED SATEEN SKIRTS, were $2, sizes 15, 15½, 16, 17½, 18. Now each $1.00
NEW STRAW HATS, 3-ply prices were 75c. Now ..... 50c.
MEN'S ROUGH STRAWS ..... 25c.
PANAMA SHAPE ..... 50c.
WHITE DUCK TOP SHIRTS ..... 75c.
LIGHT CEYLON FLANNEL OUTING SHIRTS—a very special bargain, all sizes. We have sold this shirt well at $1.50, but have to go now at ..... $1 each.
Bargains in Summer Underwear
BALBRIGGAN ..... 35c.
GREY MERINO ..... 50c.
FINE RIBBED COTTON, sizes up to 46 ..... 50c.
Boys' Camping Outfit for $1.30
HALIFAX TWEED PANTS ..... 50c.
DUCK BLOUSE ..... 35c.
STRAW HAT ..... 10c.
HEAVY RIBBED COTTON STOCKINGS ..... 25.
SWIMMING TIGHTS ..... 10c.
All for $1.30.
MEN'S SUITS
We cannot say too much about the extraordinary values and correct styles of our MEN'S CLOTHING. TWEED SUITS from $3.65. TWEED SUITS from $1. We sell only reliable qualities, no matter how low the price.

Societies' Re-Union, June 27th, 1902.
Tenders for the sole right to sell refreshments, viz.: A. Tea and Coffee, Cakes, etc.; B. Ice Cream, Candy, Peanuts; C. Cigars, etc., at Caledonia Park on Societies' Re-Union Day, either for the whole or in part, will be received by me on behalf of Finance Committee up to mid-day, Monday, June 23rd. Envelopes to be marked "Tenders" and addressed to
J. W. SEXTON,
Gen. Secy., P. O. Box 374.
(Colonist copy.)

Schaper & Reid
Successors to Campbell & Co.,
The Fashionable Merchant Tailors
Will be pleased to show the public at their store, 32 Broad street (opposite Colonist), their large and exhaustive stock of selected
Worsteds, Serges, Tweeds and Pantings
Coronation Suitings Just Arrived
Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.
PRICES MODERATE.

You Can't Go
—TO THE—
Coronation
But You Will Want
Extra Illumination
On that day. Don't leave it till the last minute. See
THE DINTON ELECTRIC CO. LD.,
62 GOVERNMENT STREET.

..Coronation Festivities..
Picnic Parties. Camping Outfits.
Rejoice! Eat, drink and make merry, for the day of rejoicing is now at hand, and the SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD., have provided an abundance of everything that is good for mankind, that they may be enabled to fittingly celebrate and enjoy this festive occasion in characteristic style. Outfits for picnic and outing parties furnished with taste and convenience. Everything guaranteed satisfactory, with prices right, at
The Saunders Grocery Co, Ld.
PHONE 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

Coronation Tweeds
Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats
FIT-REFORM CLOTHING
THIS BRAND WITH RETAIL PRICE STAMPED BY THE MAKERS ON EVERY GENUINE GARMENT
"'Twill be in keeping whether you be present at the coronation or celebrate the event at home to wear a coronation suit or overcoat."
You will do honor to King Edward, at the same time be attired in the latest fashion.
Fit-Reform Coronation Patterns
Are the very latest
73 GOVERNMENT ST.

Wood Carving Tools---ADDIS' MAKE.
A fine line of Razors, Strops, Brushes, etc. Special instructions given in keeping your razor sharp and in order at the
Sheffield Cutlery Store--Fox's 78 Government St.

Doctor and Patient Are Both Helped by Our Medicines

Try a Blue Jay Corn Plaster for your corns. It makes hard roads easy. 15c.

CYRUS H. BOWES,
CHEMIST,
98 Government Street, Near Yates Street.

RATIONAL ENJOYMENT

Of food is a prerequisite to good health. And that implies the use of wholesome palatable articles of diet such as may be found at the reliable grocery store of Johns Bros. Large and first-class stock here to select from. Best the market affords, including choicest delicacies of the season. Low prices, too. Fresh berries daily. Leave your orders with us for preserving. Fruit Jars, all sizes, at lowest prices.

JOHNS BROS.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Butchers,
259 DOUGLAS STREET.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, June 21.—5 a. m.—The pressure gave way rapidly yesterday along the Coast, the depression centring on Vancouver Island, and the recent high barometer area has moved eastward through the Territories. No rain has fallen west of the Rockies, but showers occurred in Manitoba and heavy rain at Port Arthur. Bush fire smoke prevails in this vicinity.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday.

Victoria and vicinity—Moderate or fresh winds, chiefly southerly, generally fair and cooler.

Lower Mainland—Moderate or fresh winds, mostly cloudy and cooler.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.75; temperature, 63; minimum, 60; wind, calm; weather, cloudy, smoke.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.76; temperature, 62; minimum, 58; wind, 10 miles E.; weather, cloudy.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.90; temperature, 52; minimum, 52; wind, calm; weather, fair.

Barkerville—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 44; minimum, 40; wind, calm; weather, clear.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.88; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, 6 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

Edmonton—Barometer, 29.94; temperature, 48; minimum, 38; wind, calm; weather, clear.

HASTIE'S FAIR
Seasonable Goods
Hammocks, Hammocks,
From 75c. up. Good values.
77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Kodaks and Films
—AT—
JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.
115 GOVERNMENT STREET.
TENNIS, BASEBALL AND LACROSSE GOODS.

$950.00
Buys Lot and 6-roomed Cottage.

6-roomed House and corner Lot, all for $1,100.

These are Real Snaps.

INSURE IN THE CANADIAN FIRE. Let us put on a policy for you.

P. C. MacGregor & Co., Agents
NO. 2 VIEW STREET.

City News in Brief.

—The Riojun Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which left Yokohama for Victoria on Tuesday last, has 200 tons of freight and 36 Chinese for this city.

—All those desirous of singing in the coronation chorus are requested to send their names to the Hicks Lovick Piano Co., 88 Government street, today. A full rehearsal will be held on Tuesday next in the city hall at 8 prompt.

—**Weekly excursions to Port Angeles, Port Townsend and Seattle on steamers Rosalie and Majestic. One fare for round trip. Return tickets good on either steamer, on sale Saturdays and Sundays. E. E. Blackwood, Agent.** *

—Business in the police department has been very quiet lately, and even the warm weather yesterday failed to produce a single drunk in the police court this morning. The case against the West Coast Indian, George, for assault, adjourned from Thursday, was further adjourned until Monday morning.

—The total reductions made by the municipal Court of Revision in the assessor's figures amounted to $22,135, of which $16,535 was taken off land valuations, and $5,600 off improvements valuations. The total assessment of city property is now $17,500,591, of which $10,745,690 is on land, and the balance on improvements.

—An invitation is extended to the public to call and inspect the Skene Lowe photographic studio at the new premises, 734 Government street, opposite the Bank of Montreal. These premises, which are thoroughly up-to-date and rank with the largest and best equipped on the coast, will be open for inspection until 9.30 Saturday night. All are invited to call and inspect studio and display of pictures. *

—The Victoria Terminal Railway Company have added a third steam engine to their rolling stock. The new engine made its first run to Sidney last evening, making the trip in almost record time. It was acquired from the Victoria Lumber Mill Company, Chemainus, who found it too large for their use, and on that account it has been little used. The engine is one of the Mogul type, and it is expected will make the regular run to Sidney in half an hour.

—The new western board commodity tariff on the Great Northern road goes into effect on July 1st, and will apply to this as all other cities on the coast. The new tariff fixes the minimum car load weight at 30,000, instead of 24,000 pounds, and makes important reductions all around on furniture and other lines of freight. In order to induce heavy traffic westward, the company is also about to introduce the home seekers' rates which were in force last year.

HELLO, IS THAT 630

Can you send me up a small order? Why, certainly, as small as you like. Will be pleased to serve you at any time with our usual promptness. Your prescriptions will receive personal attention at our store day and night.

F. W. FAWCETT.
Cor. Douglas Street and King's Road.

—The remains of the late Mrs. Richard Penketh were laid at rest yesterday afternoon, the funeral taking place from the family residence, and St. John's church. Rev. Percival Jenns conducted services appropriate to the occasion at both the church and grave. The respect and esteem in which deceased was held by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances was shown by the large number attending the funeral and by the number of floral designs and flowers presented. The employees of H. M. dockyard, where Mr. Penkith is superintending the erection of iron works, were among the many contributing wreaths. The Daughters of St. George attended in a body and the following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. J. C. Richards, J. G. Jones and H. Rivers, representing the Sons of England, and Messrs. Thomas McDowell, A. Dewsnap and Thomas Gough, representing the Boilermakers' Union, of which Mr. Penketh is a member.

—Get the best at the lowest price possible! D. I. Tea & Coffee Co., Douglas and Johnson streets.

—The Eagles will hold an excursion to Ladysmith on Dominion Day. The celebrations there will include athletic sports, games and a regatta.

—Special grand excursion July 29th to Alaska, $50 for the round trip, includes meals and berths. For full particulars call at the Northern Pacific Railway Office.

—The parents and friends of the children of Hillside school are invited to examine the term's work of the children between the hours of 10 and 12 on Wednesday next.

—The settlement of the Transvaal is already attracting a large number of mining people on this coast, and a considerable party of prospectors is being formed in Seattle to proceed to South Africa immediately.

—In the reference in yesterday's issue to the attempt to found a Scottish fisher colony here, it should have been made more clear that the correspondence which Mr. Hayward had on the subject was not directly with the Duke of Argyll but with a mutual friend of the Duke and himself.

—The little son of W. McKeon, of the Oriental hotel, while riding a bicycle yesterday, ran into a Fort street car, and was thrown several feet into the air, landing on the street. He was picked up by Chief Langley and taken to Dr. Holden's office, where it was found that he was not seriously injured.

—Rev. W. C. King, pastor of the Jackson Avenue Baptist church, Vancouver, is in the city. He will occupy the pulpit of Emmanuel Baptist church to-morrow morning and evening. This is Rev. Mr. King's first visit to this city, and he is charmed with its beauties. He has only resided in Vancouver seven months, coming there from Pennsylvania.

—The dividend results of individual policies, the closest and most practical test that can be applied to any company, have given The Mutual Life of Canada a name and a reputation throughout Canada as the company which gives the largest return for the least outlay. Examples of dividends actually paid to policy holders in Victoria and British Columbia can be seen at the office of R. L. Drury, Provincial Manager, 34 Broad street. *

—Rev. J. P. Hicks has received the following letter from Lt.-Col. A. Grant, commanding the garrison at Esquimalt: Rev. Sir,—I have the honor to forward herewith a cheque for $81.50, being the amount subscribed by the troops at this station in aid of the Sailors and Soldiers' Home at Esquimalt, made up as follows: Royal Garrison Artillery, $55; Royal Engineers, $21.50; Army Ordinance Corps, $5. I hope shortly to forward any subscriptions which may be received from the officers of the garrison. I have the honor, etc."

—The Victoria Sealing Company have advanced the increased wage demanded by the Indians. The natives refused to go to sea under $6, and held out so determinedly that the company has been obliged to accede to their behests. Heretofore they have been receiving $4 a skin, but in view of the poor wages they have earned in the past few seasons decided that unless the amount was increased they would try salmon fishing on the Fraser this year. Many, in fact, had started en route to the river, and for this reason special inducements had to be held out by the sealers.

The Paterson Shoe Co., Ld.
35 Johnson Street.

Great Mid-Summer Shoe Bargains
TO CLEAR

BROKEN LINES IN WOMEN'S TAN AND BLACK OXFORDS .... 50c and 75c

ALSO ABOUT 30 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S CANVAS OXFORDS, regular $2.25 goods. Sizes 2½ to 4; for 75c

ALL LINES OF WOMEN'S BUTTON BOOTS, in welts and turns, at .... HALF PRICE

ABOUT 70 PAIRS OF MISSES' PEBBLE BUTTON BOOTS, F. J. Weston and John McPherson's makes, sizes 11 to 2; for 1.00

These are good Serviceable Goods, suitable for any wear.

A FULL LINE OF MISSES' TAN, WILLOW CALF, LACE AND BUTTON BOOTS, sizes 11 to 2, regular price, $2.50. We will offer these goods for the balance of this week for $1.60

SEVERAL LINES OF CHILDREN'S PEBBLE AND DONGOLA BUTTON BOOTS, sizes 8 to 10½, from .... 75c to $1.20

The Paterson Shoe Co., Ld.,
35 JOHNSON ST.

Compound Syrup
—OF—
Hypophosphites
A splendid nerve tonic and builder. Manufactured by
HALL & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Clarence Block, Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

—A union service of all the Presbyterian congregations will be held on Coronation Day (Thursday), in the First Presbyterian church.

—The ladies of Emmanuel Baptist church are holding a strawberry and ice cream social next Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Elford, Stadacona avenue.

—The citizens of Ladysmith have engaged the services of the City band for the 1st of July. The band will accompany the local Aerie of Eagles from this city and participate in the celebration of July 1st with the people of the town. An elaborate programme of sports has been arranged. Three bands have been engaged for the day, namely, the Nanaimo, Ladysmith and the Victoria City band.

—The tennis courts now being prepared by the James Bay Athletic Association on the grounds opposite the drill hall, on Menzies street, are now almost completed. Work on the two clay courts has been finished, and the last touches are now being put on the cinder court. It is the intention of the management of the association to allow its member to use the grounds for a short time before the holding of a formal opening.

—Messrs. Lenfesty, Maclure and Weiler have decided to leave on Tuesday for Portland, Ore., where they will participate in the grand tournament to be held under the auspices of the Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest. The Victoria crack shots will take part in all the events. They expect to arrive back on Sunday, June 29th, and will leave again in company with a large number of local shots for Vancouver to take part in the shoot to be held there on Tuesday, July 1st.

—D. G. S. Quadra returned last evening from Vancouver, where Capt. Walbran has been engaged in locating the magnetic range lately established on the northern shore of that harbor. The range consists of two posts, one thousand feet apart, painted red and white in alternate bands to make them distinguishable. The direction of the range is north half east. This will prove of great benefit to mariners who will be enabled by it to ascertain the deviation of their compasses and set them accordingly.

—Sunday's programme by the Fifth Regiment band, to be played at Duncans, will include the Coronation Prize March, which will be the first opportunity of hearing this march. This piece was chosen out of a large number entered in the competition held by the largest musical society in London, and by the King's command will be played during the Royal procession in London. Bandmaster Flan is to be complimented in having secured this march, which will no doubt be appreciated by music-lovers. A special train service has been arranged for the band concert, trains leaving here at 9.00 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. Returning the train will leave Duncans at 6.05 p. m., and the fare has been reduced to only fifty cents for the round trip. The regular afternoon train at 4.25 p. m. has been cancelled.

—A. B. C. Denniston, of Seattle, passenger agent of the Great Northern Railway Co., announces that the sale of homeseekers' tickets from the East to coast points will take place on the first and third Tuesday of July, August, September and October.

—It is quite possible that the 6th Regiment Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Vancouver, will participate in the naval and military review at Macaulay Point next Thursday. There seems to have been some uncertainty on this point, the Minister of Mines last night announcing that he had received word from Lieut.-Col. Worsnop that the regiment would not likely come over. However the sum of $400 was included in the supplementary estimates for this purpose. According to word since received from the Terminal City it seems probable that they will be over.

—On Thursday evening quarter night for Alexander lodge, S. O. E., there was a splendid turnout of the members and a very keen interest was taken in the business of the evening by all the brethren. The selection of a delegate for the Grand Lodge resulted in the election of Bro. J. Taylor. Besides this there were three members initiated, among them being the Rev. Baugh Allan as our honorary member. Bros. Croot and Holmes were again elected to represent the lodge at the societies' reunion meeting. During the course of the evening very encouraging reports, financial and otherwise, were read. A donation of $10 was voted by the lodge to the Fernie sufferers.

—The Methodist Sunday School Union picnic, which will be held on the 1st of July at Baxan Bay park, promises to be an unqualified success. A programme of sports has already been issued, which includes seven races for girls, eight for boys, a needle race open to ladies, for prizes donated by Challoner & Mitchell, T. R. Cusack and W. J. Pendray, and a 50-yard race for lady teachers, a gentlemen teachers' and officers race. A sack race has been provided for, as well as sack, boot and three-legged race. Included in the programme is a men's open race, for which D. Spencer has donated for first prize a hat. There is also a baby show, the finest baby under two years receiving a silver cup, donated by Weiler Bros.

—Arrangements for the garden party at Marifield on Tuesday afternoon are now well nigh completed. The ladies of the church, under whose auspices the function is being given, unfortunately have not the power of foretelling the probabilities of the weather; a heavy rain between this and Monday would be very acceptable owing to the smoky condition of the atmosphere and thick dusty roads, but if it should happen that the barometer remains stationary or even higher temperature, the ladies have something to offer that will enable all-comers to forget the prevailing disagreeable condition of things. Attention is invited to the posters hanging in the windows of Messrs. Hibben & Co. and Waitt & Co. on Government street, designed for the occasion.

ISN'T IT HOT?

Enjoy the delightful cool breezes of the Gulf by taking the regular Sunday Excursion to Crofton, leaving Victoria by the Victoria Terminal & Sidney Railway on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, connecting at Sidney with the steamer for Crofton. A pleasant and profitable day's outing. Return train arrives at 6.30 p m. Fare for the round trip, $1.50.

SALE OF FLANNEL SUITS

This sale is of immense interest to you who are feeling the effects of wearing heavy clothing these hot sultry days of June, July and August. The sale presents a wide variety of exactly the goods needed to keep you cool and comfortable, and at a great saving in prices. Our entire stock is to be sold, as we are going out of these goods.

Youths' navy and white flannel suits, sizes 34 and 36, double breasted coats, lined with Farmer's satin, vest to match coat and lined, trousers have the celebrated Vineberg patent pockets. Regular price, $6.75. Closing out price **$3.85**

Men's dark grey flannel suits, unlined jacket, well made and sewed with best linen thread, buttonholes worked in silk. Regular price $6.00. Closing out price **$3.95**

Men's light grey flannel suits, sack shapes, skeleton coats, trousers have three pockets and watch pocket, loops for belt and buttons for suspenders. Regular price $6.25. Closing out price **$4.15**

Men's fine black and white flannel suits, doubles breasted coats, satin piped seams and satin finished shoulders, a splendid suit and cheap. Regular price $7.50. Closing out price **$5.15**

W. G. Cameron,
VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST CASH CLOTHIER,
55 JOHNSON ST.

Great Clearance Sale of Bicycles

Our entire stock to be cleared off below cost, for cash.

$75.00 Wheels at		$55.00
$60.00 Wheels at		$46.50
$50.00 Wheels at		$37.50
$40.00 Wheels at	$27.50 and	$30.00
$32.00 Wheels at		$26.00
	Regular.	Cut to.
"Day" Bicycles	$35.00	$27.50
Wolf-American	50.00	32.50
B. & H.	40.00	30.00
20th Century	35.00	25.00

SECOND-HAND SNAPS.

Cleveland, Gent's, at $7.50 and $10.00
Columbia, Gent's, 28 in frame, 25.00
Ideal, Boy's 8.00
Eagle, Gent's 10.00

This is a genuine clearance sale, and a splendid chance to secure BARGAINS.

M. W. WAITT & CO.
44 GOVERNMENT ST.

Caley's Fruit Drinks
All Flavors, 20c per Packet

Makes 2½ gallons of most delicious fruit drinks. Easily prepared. Also Root Beer, Extract Ginger Ale, Lime Juice, Lemon Crystals, etc., etc.
Fresh Cream and Strawberries daily.

Watson & Hall
Tel. 448. 55 Yates Street.

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED 37 EYES TESTED FREE
FORT ST.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR
Strawberries
NEXT WEEK
E. B. JONES,
Cor. Cook and N. Park Streets.
PHONE B712.

—The baseball match for the Colonist cup at Beacon Hill this morning between the Central and South Park schools was won by the former with a score of 9 to 5. The match was an excellent one as the score indicates, and both nines showed up to good advantage. For the victors Sargison's pitching was a feature, while Therriault's batting is worthy special mention. R. Banford was conspicuous in the field for the South Park nine, catching a couple of fly balls in fine style. Frank Jewell was an impartial umpire.

"Meet Me" at the Band Concert To-Night at The Westside

MR. FINN'S POPULAR ORCHESTRA WILL GIVE MUSICAL SELECTIONS THIS EVENING FROM 8 TILL 10 P. M.

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE ..... JUNE 21, 1902.

Friday Bargains All Repeated To-Day

Summer Now on Sale

ATTENTION! LADIES!

GREAT
Kid Glove Offer

LADIES' EXTRA FINE FRENCH SUEDE GLOVES, in rich shades of Tan, Light and Medium Grey, Beaver and Black, perfect fitting, soft and flexible, fresh and new, direct from the factory. Regular value $1.00 ap air. SPECIAL SALE PRICE 75c

Boys' Cool Summer Clothing at Less Than Cost

BOYS' "KHAKI" SUITS. Regular value, $3.25. SALE PRICE $1.75
BOYS' LINEN CRASH SUITS. Regular value $2.25. SALE PRICE $1.25
BOYS' LINEN NORFOLK SUITS. Regular value $2.75. SALE PRICE $1.75
BOYS' WHITE DUCK SUITS. Regular value $2.50. SALE PRICE $1.50
BOYS' BATHING SUITS. Regular 25c. pair. SALE PRICE 10c

Hot Weather Shirts For Men

A Large Range of Up-to-Date Negligee Shirts, assorted patterns, with or without collars, all sizes. Regular $1.25. SALE PRICE 75c
Men's Pure Silk Striped Underwear, all sizes. Regular value $1.0. each. SALE PRICE 65c

The Hutcheson Co., Ld.,
Victoria, B. C.

..ASK YOUR WINE MERCHANT FOR..
BUCHANAN'S WORLD-RENOWNED
House of Commons Scotch Whiskey
Wholesale By
TURNER, BEETON & CO.
RADIGER & JANION,
Agents for British Columbia and the Klondike District.

Respiring

Lungs in your shoes—yes!

At every step fresh air inhaled and expelled.

The insole of the RESILIA shoe expands from the outsole each time the foot is lifted.

In doing this it draws in fresh air through a hidden valve in the heel, which locks it in.

When the foot bears down upon the insole, this air, contained in the cross channels, is then forced up into the shoe by the wearer's weight, through insole perforations under the foot.

As the air cannot go out where it came in, it is then compelled to circulate up around the stocking and out at the boot top, keeping the foot dry, clean, hardy, and healthy.

And the dry shoe in winter is the warm shoe, the safe shoe.

The damp shoe, from causes within or without, is the winter death-dealer.

THE RESILIA SOLE

"The Slater Shoe"

J. Fullerton and J. H. Baker, Sole Local Agents.

Special Bargain

10 acres, nearly all cleared, mostly cultivated, inside city limits, not far from car line; price $2,200.00.

SWINERTON & ODDY,
100 GOVERNMENT STREET.

JUST RECEIVED
SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
Watson & McGregor,
PHONE 745. 90 JOHNSON ST.

Strawberries

FOR PRESERVING

THERE IS A SHORTAGE IN CROP THIS SEASON, SO CALL EARLY AND LEAVE YOUR ORDER FOR SOME. SEE OUR WINDOW FOR PRICES. FRESH CREAM DAILY.

HOWAT & WALLACE,

GROCERS.

LONGEST SESSION ON THE RECORDS

HOUSE SAT EXACTLY FOUR LONG MONTHS

Few Measures of Importance Passed and the Session in Other Respects Fortunately Without Parallel.

The session of the legislature which has just closed has not only been one of the least fruitful in the history of legislatures in British Columbia, but it has also been by all odds the longest since Confederation. That of 1883, which lasted from January 25th till May 12th, 107 days, is its nearest rival, but in that session there was a very long recess, the House only actually sitting 57 days, or a little over half that time.

The present session, on the other hand, commenced on February 20th, exactly four months ago, and has run 121 days, while the House has actually sat 102 days. It is therefore a record breaker by a long lead.

The Redistribution bill is the one measure of great importance passed, for although railway legislation promised at one time to play a prominent part in the work of the House, the bills as completed were farcical.

The session is without parallel in the history of the province in other matters than those mentioned, as occurrences recent in the memory of Times readers will confirm.

Clerk Fell has kept a record of the length of the various sessions, and from him the following table has been obtained:

Year.	Date of Term.	Days of Session.	Actual Days.
1872	Feb. 15 to April 1	55	44
1873	Dec. 17 to Feb. 21	66	58
1874	Dec. 18 to March 2	74	42
1875	Mar. 1 to April 22	52	32
1876	Jan. 10 to Feb. 1		
1876	April 6 to May 19	65	37
1877	Feb. 21 to April 18	57	40
1878	Feb. 7 to April 10	61	43
1878	July 29 to Sept. 2	35	29
1879	Jan. 29 to April 29	90	52
1880	April 5 to May 8	33	27
1881	Jan. 24 to March 25	61	48
1882	Feb. 23 to April 21	57	34
1883	Jan. 25 to May 12	107	57
1884	Dec. 3 to Feb. 18	77	38
1885	Jan. 12 to March 9	56	34
1886	Jan. 25 to April 5	70	41
1887	Jan. 24 to April 7	74	43
1888	Jan. 27 to April 28	92	55
1889	Jan. 31 to April 6	66	40
1890	Jan 23 to April 26	94	54
1891	Jan. 15 to April 20	96	61
1892	Jan. 28 to April 27	89	52
1893	Jan. 26 to April 12	77	48
1894	Jan. 18 to April 11	84	52
1894	Nov. 12 to Feb. 21	101	59
1896	Jan. 23 to April 17	84	55
1897	Feb. 8 to May 8	90	62
1898	Feb. 10 to May 20	100	65
1899	Jan. 5 to Feb. 27	53	36
1900	Jan. 4 to March 1	56	36
1900	July 19 to Aug. 30	43	31
1901	Feb. 21 to May 11	80	53
1902	Feb. 20 to June 20	121	102

EXCELLENT ART DISPLAY

Now on Exhibition at St. Ann's Convent—Some Very Fine Work Shown.

There is at present an exhibition being held at St. Ann's convent of drawings, oil and water color paintings, and art needlework, executed by the pupils of this institution, an exhibition that would well repay one's inspection. It reflects great credit on the sister instructors of the establishment, both as to the care and pains taken in imparting knowledge and to the system of instruction by which their pupils have been able to become quite proficient in a very short time. Some very creditable specimens of drawing are shown, the work of young ladies who twelve months ago had no knowledge of the art.

Among so many good pictures it is difficult to say which are the best. The following, however, are some that would probably attract especial attention.

"Three Members of the Temperance Society," a charcoal study of three horses drinking the beverage most advocated by that association, from a trough, by Miss Maud Brown.

"A Tug of War, Kittens vs. Pups," one of several exhibited by Miss M. Gasco.

"Solitude," by Miss G. Long.

"Dawn in Forest," charcoal, by L. Weaver.

"A Glimpse of Oxford," water color, by A. M. Bell.

Space forbids prolonging the list, but though the work of the older scholars is really first class, special mention should be made of the attempts of some of the younger artists. The most prominent of these is Miss Elsie Lubbe, aged 13. Her picture, entitled "Her Only Playmates," representing a little girl sitting in a large armchair nursing a pug and fondling a big Newfoundland dog, is quite a little masterpiece.

Some painting on china, too, by one young lady, has been exceedingly well done, the designs being very pretty. The materials used in executing this kind of work are difficult to handle, and require quite an amount of skill.

The needlework and embroidery section is also well to the fore. The Times critic claims, however, that being a bachelor, his opinions on these essentially feminine subjects might not be considered of much, if any, value, but judging from the pretty designs, the good taste displayed, and the evident care and skill shown in the workmanship, the exhibits should be worthy of a place in the front rank.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

Last Saturday's Splendid Entertainment to Be Repeated by Victoria's Popular Store.

Up-to-date as usual, The Westside will again be the centre of attraction this evening, having once more been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Flau's popular orchestra, who will play to-night from 8 till 10 o'clock. Shoppers should not fail to visit this enterprising store to-night, where they will be splendidly entertained, the music adding a vim and enthusiasm to shopping, which it would not otherwise have. The programme follows:

March—"Hawaiian Blend"....Frankenstein
Caprice—"The Dancing Goddess".Hildreth
Selection—"Erminie" ..... Jakobowski
(a) Comet Sole—"Magnolia Serenade"...
..... Missud
(b) Intermezzo—"Cupid's Garden". Eugene

Intermission.

Overture—"A Jolly Night" ..... Beyer
Mexican Dance—"Pasionaria Danza" ..
..... Sancho
Waltz—"Andalusia"..... Le Thiere
Two-Step—"The Mobile Prance"....Brown
God Save the King.

The Churches.

Services Tomorrow

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Preacher, morning, Canon Beanlands; evening, the Bishop. The musical portion follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante in G ..... Smart
Venite ..... Ouseley
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Simper
Benedictus ..... Barnby
Hymns ..... 4, 176 and 252
Voluntary—Marcia ..... Lemmens

Evening.

Voluntary—Elevation ..... Salome
Processional Hymn 221
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Sir J. Goss
Nunc Dimittis ..... Tonus Peregrinus
Hymns ..... 214, 217 and 231
Recessional Hymn 221
Voluntary—Fantasia ..... Wely

ST. JOHN'S.

There will be morning prayer and litany at 11 and evensong at 7, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Andante in F ..... Heller
Te Deum ..... Macpherson in E Flat
Hymns ..... 230, 242 and 245

Evening.

Organ—Agnus Dei in F ..... Mozart
Magnificat ..... Turner in F
Nunc Dimittis ..... Turner in F
Hymns ..... 238, 290 and 346
Organ—Postlude in D ..... Rinck

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

Morning and evening, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe. Subject for evening, "Books, Their Power and Blessedness—A Discourse on the Library Question." Sabbath school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

The annual Sunday school sermons will be preached to-morrow. Morning and evening preacher, Rev. R. N. Powell, Nanaimo. In the afternoon an open lesson will be addressed by Rev. J. P. Westman. Special hymns by children and the choir.

JAMES BAY METHODIST.

Both the morning and evening services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. D. W. Scott. Morning subject, "Thy Neighbor as Thyself"; evening, "Is the Devil Dead?"

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. J. P. Westman, will preach both morning and evening.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2.30. Junior Endeavor at 10 a. m. Senior Endeavor at 8 p. m.

CALVARY BAPTIST.

The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The subject of the morning sermon is I. Pet., i. 7; and of the evening, Gen. iii., 15. Sunday school and Bible class, 2.30 p. m. B. Y. P. U., Tuesday, at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, at 8 p. m.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.

Rev. W. C. King, of Jackson avenue Baptist church, Vancouver, will occupy the pulpit morning and evening. His morning subject will be "Goodness Laid Away"; evening, "Elijah by the Drying Brook."

CHRISTADELPHIANS.

A public meeting will be held in the A. O. U. W. building, room No. 1, up-stairs, to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock; subject, "Baptism."

SPIRITUALISM.

R. H. Kneeshaw will lecture in the Sir William Wallace hall at 7.30 p. m.; subject, "The Beginning of Life." Miss Amy Kneeshaw, vocalist. Spirit readings at the close of lecture.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The Sunday service of the Christian Scientists' Society is held at 87 Pandora street at 11 a. m.

The Coronation of King Edward

Celebrations to Be Held Here Next Week—The Ceremony in Front of the Parliament Buildings.

Victoria will open her celebration in honor of the King's coronation on Thursday next, and the festivities will last the remainder of the week. Preparations for the demonstration have been under way for some weeks past, and the programme is now completed—that is the general programme. The larger part is in the hands of the navy and benevolent societies, the former holding a grand naval and military review and the latter a big reunion, in which society people from all parts of the province as well as the Sound will participate.

The review will be held in the morning of the 26th, Thursday, at Macaulay Point. This will undoubtedly be the great attraction of the celebration. It is now some years since a similar display was given here, but the crowds that thronged to the scene of the review have never been surpassed at any attraction ever held in connection with celebrations in Victoria.

In the afternoon of the same day, Thursday, appropriate ceremonies will be conducted on the steps in front of the legislative buildings. In these services civil, naval and military authorities will take part, while the religious portion will be in the hands of local clergy. The proclamation of the King's coronation will be read and a choral service rendered. In this city choirs will take part under the leadership of Herbert Taylor, leader of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church choir, and the programme will consist of the Doxology, patriotic selections and the National Anthem.

In the evening there will be a band concert in front of the legislative buildings.

On Friday morning the Victoria baseball nine will cross bats with the crack team from Leland Stanford University, California. In this connection it might be mentioned that the chances are the visitors will prove an extremely formidable organization, as it is understood they comprise the alumni of other universities, some of them in the east. If this be the case it cannot be claimed that the nine playing under Stanford colors is a representative one.

The afternoon will be in the hands of the societies. It is exceedingly fortunate that the grand reunion festivities will be held at this time, as they constitute an appreciable part of the celebration programme. Even regardless of any other features, they make up a celebration of considerable magnitude, as similar reunions in the past have proved. The committee in charge representing the various benevolent societies have been sparing no time nor labor to make their coming fete a success, and present indications are that their efforts will be rewarded. The secretary, J. W. Sexton, has interested the societies of the Sound and Mainland, who will undoubtedly send over large contingents. The sports committee is preparing an excellent programme of competitions, so that Friday afternoon of the three days' celebration will be well filled indeed. The sports and games will take place at the Caledonia park. In the evening band concerts will be held at Beacon Hill park and on the corner of Yates and Douglas streets.

A return baseball match between the Victoria and Stanford baseball nines will be played at 3 o'clock. In the evening there will be a band concert on the corner of Government and Johnson streets. The streets will be illuminated at night and decorated by day. Residents are expected to contribute to the festive appearance by ornamenting their premises. The celebration has been liberally advertised in the neighboring cities, and doubtless the population of Victoria the saluting battery at Work Point and the ships in the harbor.

The programme is as follows:

Thursday.

Morning—Review of army and navy at Macaulay Point.

Afternoon—Coronation ceremonies at government buildings.

Evening—Band concert in front of government buildings.

Friday.

Morning—Baseball, Leland Stanford University vs. Victoria, at Oak Bay.

Afternoon—Parade through city, Societies' Re-union at Caledonia park, sports and games.

Evening—Band concert at Beacon Hill park and at the corner of Yates and Douglas streets.

Saturday.

Afternoon—Baseball, Stanford University vs. Victoria, at Oak Bay.

Evening—Band concert, corner of Government and Johnson streets.

Naval Programme.

The following is the part to be taken by the navy in the forthcoming coronation celebration, as furnished by Rear-Admiral Bickford, commander-in-chief, to Mayor Hayward:

Thursday, June 26th.

The naval establishments will be closed all day, and the whole day observed as a general holiday.

At 8 a. m.—All ships and naval establishments will be "dressed" with flags, rainbow fashion, and the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief will fly the Royal Standard, and the band of the same ship (Grafton) will play the National Anthem.

The men-of-war present will be as follows:

First class cruiser Grafton, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral A. K. Bickford, C. M. G.; Captain Colin Keppel, C. B., D. S. O.

Second class cruiser Phaeton, Captain E. J. Fleet.

Surveying ship Egeria, Commander C. K. Simpson.

Sloop Shearwater, Commander C. H. Umfreville.

Torpedo boat destroyer Virago, Lieut.-Commander A. B. Barker.

Torpedo boat No. 40, Lieut.-Commander J. E. P. Bickford.

9.30 a. m.—Divine service will be held on board each vessel, and special prayers offered up for the King's Majesty.

10 a. m.—The naval brigade and the band from the Grafton will be landed from the squadron, and marched to Macaulay Point, where a review of the combined naval and military forces will take place.

11 a. m.—Brigade to be fallen in "in line" opposite the saluting point, and, on the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and the Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces, they will be received with an Admiral's salute, after which the brigade will be placed in position for marching past. They will then march past in column, return in quarter column, and then again form up in line, ready to fire a "feu-de-joie."

Noon.—A Royal salute will be fired by the field guns, and the brigade will give a "feu-de-joie." "Three cheers for the King" will be given, and the brigade will then advance "in line" and give a final salute.

1 p. m.—Brigade return to their ships and go to dinner, after which general leave will be given to the crews, and the ships will then be thrown open to the public. All ships will—in conjunction with the shore batteries—fire a Royal salute at the hour (by local time) when the crown is placed on His Majesty's head. The exact time is not yet known, but will be telegraphed from England later.

Sunset—Squadron and establishments will "undress" ships.

9 p. m.—The squadron at Esquimalt will be illuminated until midnight.

Friday, June 27th.

The naval establishments will be closed all day, and that afternoon will be observed as an extra holiday by H. M. ships. The squadron will again be illuminated in the evening.

REAR ADMIRAL BICKFORD,
Commander-in-Chief at Esquimalt.

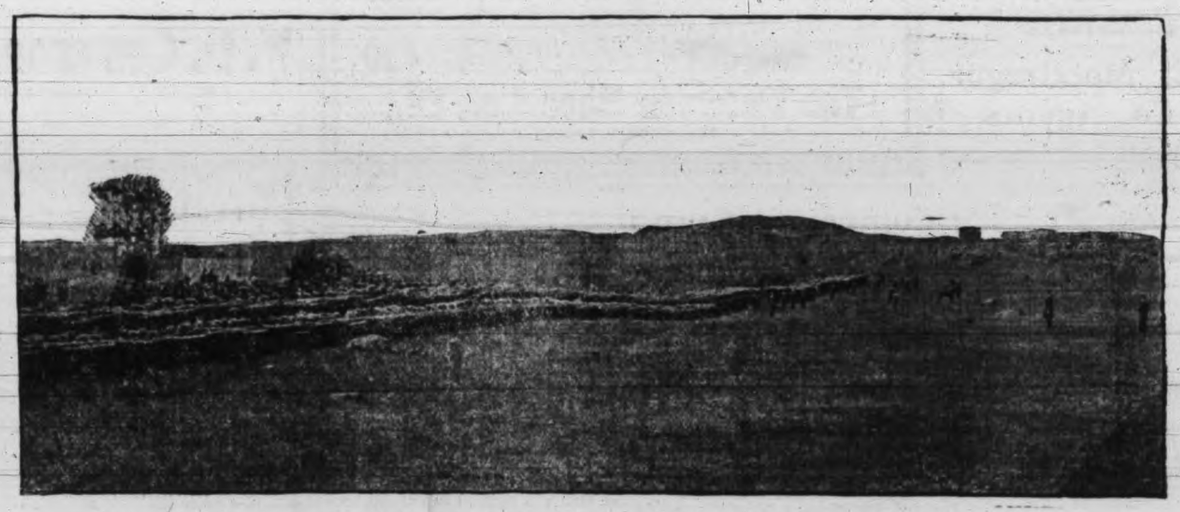
The Naval and Military Review—Rear-Admiral Bickford Outlines Programme of Navy—Reunion Day Sports.

will be swelled by many thousands during the latter part of next week.

Owing to the interest which attaches to the review at Macaulay Point, the order of the proceedings is here published:

The review will be held at Macaulay Point on the morning and afternoon of the 26th. Preceding the march to this place an open air divine service will be conducted in the square at Work Point, in which the Fifth Regiment will take part. Rev. W. D. Barber, chaplain to the forces, will conduct the services, and he will probably be assisted by clergymen of other denominations.

Following this the forces will march to Macaulay Point, where they will be divided into two brigades. The naval brigade will be under command of Flag Captain Keppel, of H. M. S. Grafton, and the military brigade under Lieut.-Col. Grant, R. E. The troops will take position about 11 o'clock. Fifteen minutes later the Lieut.-Governor and Rear-Admiral Bickford will arrive and will be received with the royal salute. With their respective staffs they will then take up their station at the saluting base, when the march past will take place. The troops will then reform in their original alignment, and at 12 o'clock a feu de joi and royal salute will be fired from the R. G. A. guns and guns of the navy. This will be followed by three cheers for the King. The whole line will then advance in review order, after which another royal salute will be given. On the hour of the crowning of the King in London, which will probably be 2.30 o'clock, a royal salute will be fired from



Firing Feu de Joie—A Parade of Naval and Military Forces at Macaulay Point.

LIEUT.-COL. A. GRANT, R.E.,
Commanding Troops at Work Point.

IN THE HOME OF THE PICTURE MAKER

A Visit to Skene Lowe's Palatial New Premises on Government Street.

The shrine of the photographer has still a mysterious attraction for the public generally, and for the ladies in particular. The popular, much-used, and often abused kodak has not detracted from the business of the expert maker of pictures. Many people, after a long martyrdom at the hands of the amateur, feel compelled in self-defence to seek justice before the camera of the professional photographer. And Skene Lowe, who has just moved into new premises in government street, is warranted to do that justice and even to improve upon nature, if necessary.

Mr. Lowe's new place of business is well chosen. Situated in the building opposite the Bank of Montreal, the series of apartments devoted to his art are exceptionally large and lofty, and constitute probably the most commodious photographic premises on the Pacific coast. Entering by swing doors, one passes into a long and handsomely decorated reception gallery, measuring nearly 40 feet by 30, and lined with red felt which shows off the fine specimen pictures to great advantage. The gallery overlooks Government street, and is furnished with comfortable chairs and seats so that it will doubtless become a popular rendezvous for parties of friends.

Opening out of the reception gallery are two neat little dressing rooms, where the "subjects" can put the finishing touches to their toilet in preparation for the operation. The studio proper is situated behind the reception gallery, and is a very handsome apartment measuring some 40 feet by 28. It is fitted with the latest thing in studio lights, a single slant skylight, which is the most effective arrangement known for portrait photography. This skylight is fitted with white and clear glass, muslin screens, and a quantity of adjustable canvas screens, so as to enable the operator to secure exactly the best light under any conditions. The best furniture and photographic apparatus is, of course, in evidence.

Opening out of the studio are the dark room and printing room, the latter having a capacity for 200 printing frames. The rooms are those formerly used for the Masonic lodge, and are particularly well adapted for their new business. Mr. Lowe's work is well known to be of the highest order, and his enterprise will doubtless meet with the reward it deserves.

PERSONAL.

W. P. and E. V. Mitchell, of Birmingham, England, two pleasure seekers from the Old Country, are registered at the Victoria hotel. They have just returned from a week's camping at Cowichan, and express themselves as delighted with the outing.

E. C. Adams and Geo. Bryant, of Port Townsend, are a couple of members of the Masonic order who came over from the Sound yesterday morning to attend the Grand Lodge session here yesterday. They are staying at the Victoria hotel.

J. W. Todd, manager of the Irondale Mining Company, of Copper Island, spent yesterday in the city, a guest at the Dominion hotel, and left this morning for the Sound.

H. G. Hellmauer and wife, of San Francisco; James Carroll and wife and Mrs. Geo. Scott, of St. Thomas, Ont., arrived at the Driard hotel this morning.

Among those staying at the Vernon hotel are: F. R. Clark and wife, of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Ehle and F. S. Ducat, of Seattle.

Sixteen of the Vancouver Lacrosse Club are making their headquarters at the Victoria hotel while in the city.

W. M. Schub and bride, of Seattle, are spending their honeymoon in this city, guests at the Dominion hotel.

Mrs. W. W. Walkem, of Crofton, is among the guests at the Victoria hotel.

Joel A. Broadwell, postmaster at Crofton, is a guest at the Dominion hotel.

FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

HONEST WORDS OF ADVICE FROM ONE WHO KNOWS.

Algoma Young Lady Speaks Strong Plain Counsel to Her Suffering Sisters—Tells Them Her Own Experience as Proof.

Blind River, Ont., June 20.—(Special.)—Anyone who might to-day see Miss Emily Liddell of this place for the first time would find it hard to believe that only a few months ago she was an invalid.

Miss Liddell suffered with Female Weakness and Backache, and for months was so ill as to be unable to attend to her household duties, the slightest task being too much for her in her weakened condition.

She was terribly run down, and nothing seemed to do her any good or afford her the slightest relief till she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. From the very beginning they seemed to help her, and although at first the improvement was slow she persevered and gradually grew stronger, till to-day she is in better health than she has ever known before.

Miss Liddell is very grateful for her remarkable deliverance, and strongly recommends Dodd's Kidney Pills to all her lady acquaintances who need help. She has given for publication a very strong letter of recommendation in which she says:

"I would most heartily and conscientiously advise all young women troubled with Female Weakness in any form, to try the remedy that cured me after everything else had failed, and that remedy is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For months at a time I was so low and weak that I found it impossible to attend to my household duties, my back used to ache something dreadful. Now I feel strong and better than I ever did, and Dodd's Kidney Pills did it all. They are worth their weight in gold to any young woman suffering as I used to suffer.

"They built me up wonderfully and I cannot speak too highly of Dodd's Kidney Pills as a medicine for sick women."

Shoes That Pinch.

If your shoes don't feel as comfortable as they should—pinch or squeeze the foot in any way, you can soon have them as easy fitting as you could wish by the use of "Foot Elm." This may seem wonderful, but just try it and see if it isn't true. Foot Elm is 25 cents a box of 18 powders. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. D. V. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Apropos of a decision of the Prefect of Paris police prohibiting the passing of the plate by the Tziganes orchestras in the restaurants, the Velo says that the Tziganes have no faith in one another; therefore, before the musician selected goes round to make a collection, he has to catch a fly, which he must return alive in his closed hand when he has finished his round. As his other hand holds the plate, his companions are thus convinced that he has not been able to commit larceny while beyond their control.

TWENTIETH CENTURY INDIAN POTLATCH

THE GATHERING OF BRAVES AT COWICHAN

Paying Off Old Debts—The Distribution of Blankets—Canoe Races and Other Sports.

The potlatch of to-day is a very different affair from the "stlahcuek" of 20 years ago, and Mr. Robertson, the Indian agent at Duncans, took very particular pains to impress this fact upon my mind, for the original potlatch as everyone knows is now no longer permitted by a paternal government. "You should describe the present gathering as just a 'Nee-nee time,' he remarked to me, and he aded: "It is really a most harmless affair, conducted on similiar lines to a church conference. The Indians take this opportunity of gathering together to make one another's acquaintance; to afford the young bucks of the different tribes a chance of meeting young klootchmen with (as the advertisements say) 'a view to matrimony,' and lastly in order that these young men may have the advantage of listening to and profiting by the counsels of the elders and sages." Thus Mr. Robertson.

The modern potlatch, such as the meeting at Cowichan, is all this and something more. Not all the old customs have been allowed to die out, by any means; and while the most objectionable features of what formerly constituted a programme have disappeared, the business side of the potlatch is still regarded as of far more importance than its merely social characteristics. The original potlatch was prohibited on account of the revolting cannibal dance, which was one of its principal characteristics. In this dance the performer went through such trifling antics as rending a live dog limb from limb, and afterwards amused himself by running amuck among the spectators; literally seeking whom he might devour, and having captured a victim, biting a comfortable mouthful out of the unfortunate's arm. Only the iniated were permitted to take part in this dance, and the initiation itself was sufficiently disgusting; but that is another tale and can wait. Meanwhile before the government intervened, someone else was first instrumental in putting a stop to the practice among one tribe at least. That was Mr. Tate, the Indian missionary, who has worked in his chosen field so assiduously for a time extending back 32 years, and has done so much towards teaching the aborigines to consider and value higher things. Twenty years ago Mr. Tate was stationed at Bella Bella. He had already there established an influence over the younger generation of the tribesmen. A potlatch was to take place, at which the cannibal dance was to be danced. Mr. Tate delivered an ultimatum, either, he said, the potlatch would not be held or he would go elsewhere. Young and old besecched him to remain; but he had stated his position. Then at a council the question was long and earnestly debated. The old men were loath to forget the customs of there forefathers: the young men contended that they cared less for these things than that Mr. Tate should go away. Neither side would yield. Then the young men said. "Very well, hold your potlatch, but we will take no part in it." But without the younger men's participation the potlatch was not possible. Mr. Tate remained for some time thereafter at Bella Bella, but to this day among the Bella Bellas there have been no potlatch. The present condition of the tribe is highly civilized, more so indeed than is the case in respect to the Indians in any of the other British Columbia coast settlements. The Bella Bellas are now building a new village, and this new village boasts such a very modern institution as a co-operative store. But this by-the-way.

There were probably gathered together at Cowichan last week between five and six hundred Indians. These included Laquiltos from Cape Mudge, Tsootts from Comox, Squamish from Vancouver, Musqueams from North Arm, Lumnie from near Whatcom, Swimimish from Laconner, Lukwammive from Victoria, Penelekut from Saanich, Chemainus and Nanaimo Indians, and five tribes of Cowichans. It was a happy, smiling-faced crowd, and not an unpicturesque one, that for the most part squatted on its haunches on the banks of the river on the Quamichan reservation. Compared with an Oriental festival the garb was sombre, not to say dingy, but this was relieved in part by the bright silk handkerchiefs and neat dresses of the women, many of whom, too, were not ill-looking. But what impressed one chiefly was the extraordinary patience of this congregation. There they would all sit for hours at a stretch watching the relatives of a dead man pay the deceased's debts. The relatives were manifestly most conscientious in the performance of this duty, a "lawyer" being retained especially to explain under what circumstances, how, when and where each debt was contracted. He did this at length, and with a great flow of eloquence, but to me the proceedings, after two or three hours' on-looking, seemed somewhat monotonous. Nevertheless I waited with the rest, for I was sustained with the hope of securing later worthy subjects to photograph. That I was not altogether disappointed will appear from the reproductions herewith presented. It is expedient, meanwhile, that I should explain why a man should select a time such as the occasion of a presumably festive gathering to perform so melancholy a duty as that of settling with his creditors. But as a matter of fact, that is first and foremost the object of the potlatch. The word potlatch, in the Chinook jargon, means, as everybody knows, a gift or giving; but the Indian word describing the function is, translated, the feast of blankets. Now, in times gone by, blankets made of the hair of the mountain goat, rubbed into thread with white clay, constituted the "legal tender" of the country, and at these feasts it was the custom to transact all important tribal business, and to regard them as sort of "settling days." Thus, after reception dances had been held, when the chiefs, painted, masked and robed, had welcomed their guests, the giving of a feast, and after the dancing of another dance—the Death Dance—the marriage contracts were arranged, the young women being bargained off for so many blankets. Then came the paying of debts, and when these had all been collected—payment being, of course, made in blankets—the chief of each tribe was called forward, requested to name the numbers of his tribe, and each man according to his dignity received from one to one hundred blankets, on the understanding that these were to be returned at a subsequent potlatch.

The potlatch is really a sort of siwash banking system. When one man accumulates a considerable property he distributes it, being perfectly satisfied that he will receive it again with interest in due course. There is in addition, however, the "cultus potlatch." This is actually a free gift of property. In one of my photographs a distribution of this kind is shown. The son of the deceased gentleman, whose debts have all been paid off, wishes to give a practical demonstration of his delight at the removal of the incubus (I can imagine that it would be a most delightful sensation), and so he hauls up a number of blankets to the top of an elevated platform, and then hurls them down to be scrambled for by the expectant multitude below. There is a tremendous stretching upwards of hands as the blanket descends, for the object is to get hold of as large a piece of blanket as possible, and this cut off with a knife is afterwards unravelled and rewoven by the fortunate possessor's thrifty klootchman.

Good, the son of the Nanaimo chief, Gus. Underwood, and some others rejoicing in Biblical names. Bill Whulates-ailox, the giver of the potlatch, moreover received great kudos by offering a hundred blankets as prizes to the competitors at the sports.

In conclusion, it is worthy of remark that although the festivities extended over a period of nearly two weeks, there was only one case of misbehavior reported. In this instance an Indian was found with whiskey in his possession, and was, without loss of time, collared and fined by the Indian agent. The whole proceedings went off, in fact, with the decorum of a temperance convention, and there really appears to be little cause for condemning the potlatch or endeavoring to prohibit its occurrence, except only on one score. However useful a purpose the function may have served in the past, and even this is dubious, those objects no longer exist, and without doubt the modern potlatch is responsible for a most unholy waste of valuable time and money. Here, at this season of the year, the siwash should be getting in his hay and attending to the important summer work of his farm. He leaves, in some instances, his property for quite six or seven weeks—for a journey from, say, the north end of the Island in a canoe is a lengthy business—without anyone to look after it, and he returns to find his hay crop too ripe, his fences broken down, the pigs playing havoc with the potatoes, and all for what? To get a few blankets, which he is not supposed to make any use of, but is obliged to return on some future occasion in as good order as when received from the donor. Surely a senseless enough proceeding in all conscience. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the Indian is—well, still an Indian, and it is rather hard luck to say that he shall not enjoy himself in his own way occasionally, that mode of enjoyment being after all, in every really important respect, harmless enough.

H. MORTIMER-LAMB.

Photo by H. M. L.

Throwing the blankets to the expectant crowd.

Photo by H. M. L.

THE DEATH DANCE.

The figures round which the dancers are revolving is supposed to represent the dead man and is composed of a bundle of blankets, surmounted by the deceased Indian's hat. They are afterwards distributed to creditors.

Photo by H. M. L.

The first event in the sports, the poling race, in which the Nanaimo won first place.

These proceedings consumed the better part of a week and a half at the Cowichan convention, and what followed on Saturday last, the canoe racing, the baseball match and the athletic sports, were instances of the innovations of modern times. In less than another generation, if one may judge by the signs, the remnant of the old customs will have passed away, and the innovations will have entirely taken their place. The sports, however, were well worth seeing, if only on account of the extraordinary vim and energy displayed by the participators.

In every case the best man won. In the canoe races, Nanaimo won the poling contest, Saanich the four paddle race for boys under fifteen, and Cape Moise Island the two paddle race. A very sporting game of baseball was played in the afternoon, and this again was followed by sprinting races, the laurels being carried off in these latter by Willie

Photo by H. M. L.

Hoisting the blankets, which are afterwards scrambled for, up to the elevated platform. The dead man's son superintends this operation.

Photo by H. M. L.

An exciting finish. The double paddle event.

The Congo river has at one place 82 waterfalls within a distance of 154 miles.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Victoria at all responsible Drug Stores.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Geo Howard, Wm Schuh and wife, H Watson, Mrs W C King, J Jeffreys, Bert Parsons, H C Baker, Miss Parr, Thos Stuart, Mrs Weir, B Bode, Vancouver Lacrosse Team, Mrs Phil Smith, F A Bennett, S A Spencer, T Sylvester, J Kilby, Capt Jones, W C King, Mrs Norman, G J Kinney and wife, T R Clarke and wife, G Kaburage, H Murray, D Deane, D L Ehle and wife, T G Moody, sr, L A Smith and wife, C M Washington, A H Smith, F Ayer and family, H E Croasdalle, Mrs Cornwall, Mrs Clay, H. O. McClermont.

Your Skirt Edge is Seen Every Day.

Why not have one that is stylish, elegant and yet durable, rather than one that is ragged and untidy? You can make your skirt edge an object of admiration if your skirt is bound with S. H. & M. Redfern—a bias corded velvet, cut on a perfect bias that fits the skirt without pucker or wrinkle.

Ask for S. H. & M. Redfern Bias Corded Velvet, and be sure the letters S. H. & M. are on the back of every yard.

New Vancouver Coal Co., LIMITED.

NANAIMO, B. C.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Coal Mined by White Labor.

New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts - $5 00 per ton
Sack and Lumps, $6.00 per ton

Delivered to any part within the city limits

KINGHAM & CO.,

34 Broad St., Cor. Trounce Alley.

Wharf—Spratt's Wharf, Store Street.

Telephone Call: 647

Furniture

And Complete Household Requisites.

Remember—when you buy of us you are dealing with the largest firm in the business in British Columbia—40 years experience in furnishing homes is our record.

We pin our faith to honest goods, bottom prices and straightforward methods. No matter how low or high the prices, quality is always there. We bid for your business on the merits of our goods, and this alone is responsible for the wonderful growth of our business

Five Immense Showrooms in Our Modern Store

Contain samples of what we have to sell, and are always open for inspection during business hours.

Our Various Departments

Ground floor—China, Crockery, Glassware, Silverware, and General Smallwares.
Second floor—Carpet, Drapery, Wallpaper and Manchester goods.
Third and Fourth floors—Furniture, Bedding, Mouldings, Pictures, etc.
Fifth floor and Basement—Workshops, Packing, Shipping and Storage.

In Our Factory We Make To Order:

Store fittings for druggists, jewelers, grocers, dry goods dealers, confectioners, and all kinds of stores; also for hotels, banks, offices and residences. We submit estimates or drawings free of charge. We supply the trade as well as the household. Those in the country should write for a catalogue.

WEILER BROS

FURNISHERS TO THE PEOPLE. GOVERNMENT STREET.

A FATHER'S ADVICE

Young Toronto Lady's Health is Saved by Her Parent's Experience and Good Advice—He Knew Because He Had Tried and Proven.

How many times have a parent's earnest words spoken in tenderness and backed by the wisdom of years of experience served to benefit the son or daughter.

James Beatty, of Kilworthy, Ont., is well known to many people from Toronto right through to Parry Sound.

Some years ago Mr. Beatty suffered a great deal with acute Stomach Trouble. He could find scarcely anything as food that did not give him much distress and pain after eating. He was very careful in his diet, but notwithstanding all his care he endured a great deal of pain.

He tried many medicines but could not get any relief. Someone suggested Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, but at first Mr. Beatty demurred, saying, "I suppose they're like all the others."

At last, however, he consented to try them, and he soon found the difference. He was completely cured. He says: "Now, thank goodness, I can eat what I choose and the doctor is in my own pocket through Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"My daughter, Miss Minnie Beatty, was up from Toronto about seven months ago, and I thought she looked very thin, so I induced her to try the medicine that had done so much for me.

"She used three boxes, and from the beginning of the treatment she grew better.

"Six months later she came home again on a short visit and we were all surprised and delighted in the change in her.

"They have made me feel like a different man, and they have done so much for my daughter that I am sure I cannot express my gratitude.

"I will always recommend Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for Dyspepsia and all Stomach Troubles."

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have cured thousands of just such cases as that of Mr. Beatty and his daughter, and reports of other victories are coming in every day.

Three thousand marriages are performed every day all over the world.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS COSTUMES AND DRESS SKIRTS

Made to order by the best skilled white labor. Cheaper, better and more stylish than ready made goods at RUSSELL'S WHOLESALE SUPPLY STORES. 134 DOUGLAS STREET.

The Celebrated Briggs, Priestley Serges, Crepons, Cravenettes, Covert Cloths, Cashmeres, etc. always in stock.

Plows, Straw Cutters

And all kinds of Farming Implements.

Wilkerson & Fleury's Celebrated General Purpose and Sod Plows.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.

Sole Agents for British Columbia Corner Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B. C.

All Cigars Bearing This Label Are Union Made

Union-made Cigars.

See that this label is on the box.

CIGAR MAKERS' INT. UNION, NO. 211, VICTORIA, B. C.

FOOT COMFORT.

To Secure This Use

Cochrane's Foot Powder

For tired, swollen and aching feet. Dusted in the shoes. A boon to sufferers. 25c. PER BOX.

Prepared only by

JOHN COCHRANE,

CHEMIST,

N. W. Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

HOW LOUIS TSAN WAS APPREHENDED

INDIAN SURRENDERED QUITE VOLUNTARILY

Taken Into Custody Mainly Through Instrumentality of Missionary—No Uprising at Fort George.

The Colonist yesterday published an account of the arrest of Louis Tsan, the Indian charged with the murder of a Chinaman between Fort George and Quesnelle last fall. The account states that the Indian was arrested by a constable named William McLaren, who went there for that purpose in March.

According to information received from a reliable source this version is entirely incorrect. As a matter of fact the young Indian surrendered voluntarily. After the murder of the Chinaman a party of special constables were sent to capture the suspected murderer, but the expedition was unsuccessful. Three or four months ago a special constable named McLaren arrived at Fort George with the intention of arresting the young Indian, for whom a reward had been offered. For months he was unable to do so, and the Indian was still at large when Rev. Father Morice landed at that point on May 27th.

On the next day when the missionary was traversing the trail that leads out of the village Louis suddenly came upon him. He said that he had made a serious mistake since he last saw the missionary, that he had promised never to touch liquor again, and intended keeping his promise, but he was urged to drink some by one William Simon, a fellow tribesman, and was also made to smoke opium. As a result he lost his senses, and when he awoke a dead Chinaman was lying beside him. He was told that he had killed the Asiatic, but whether it was true or not he could not say as he had not the faintest remembrance of what had occurred. He asked the Father to allow him to go to confession with the other Indians, and gave his word that the second day afterwards he would go down with the Father and surrender himself to the representatives of the law in Quesnel. Father Morice acceded to the Indian's request, and as a preparation to his confession he was that night bound by order of the head chief and taken to the house of the second chief Joseph Kwa.

That same night, however, an Indian went to the Hudson's Bay Company's house, where Constable McLaren was boarding, and told him what had occurred. Shortly afterwards the constable entered the house, where the Indian was guarded by watchmen and securely bound, and took him away. Next morning Father Morice protested against this proceeding, which, under the circumstances, he was afraid would prove injurious to the prisoner, robbing him of the benefit of his voluntary surrender, and likely to lessen the missionary's influence for good over the Indians in the future. The arrest, it would appear, should be credited to the Fort George chief. Notwithstanding the above action of the constable, Rev. Father Morice counselled the prisoner against attempting to escape.

The Rev. Father also protests against the unmerited aspersions cast upon the good name of the Fort George Indians through the report circulated last March, that the whole tribe had arisen against the Hudson's Bay Company's officers at that point, compelling him to flee for his life, leaving the store and everything at the mercy of the pillagers, who had looted the premises. This, the missionary states, is not correct, as has since been made clear to those wishing to ascertain the actual facts in connection with the action of the gentleman in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's store to the Indians.

Rev. Father Morice has been laboring among the Indians for many years, and his influence is very great. He has frequently assisted the authorities in bringing to justice offenders against the law, and it would seem from his own modest account of the arrest of Louis Tsan that he had, more than any one, effected the peaceable apprehension of the suspected murderer.

TO ARGUE APPEAL.

Hon. Mr. Eberts Summoned to London to Assist in Famous Case.

The Attorney-General, Hon. D. M. Eberts, expects to leave for England tonight in response to a telegram which he has received from Hon. Christopher Robinson, K. C., of Toronto, who is at London, representing British Columbia in an important appeal before the Privy Council.

The case in question is the famous Tomy Homa case, and involves the question of whether naturalized Mongolians have the right to the franchise the same as other British subjects.

Mr. Robinson is anxious that the law officer of the crown in this province, who is naturally familiar with every aspect of the case, should join him and give him the assistance of his knowledge and advice in the appeal. If Mr. Eberts can conclude his business he will get away to-night.

Although he will not be in time for the coronation ceremonies, his presence in London will be a great assistance to the Premier in bringing matters before the colonial office of concern to British Columbia.

INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESS.

Rev. E. G. Miller Gave a Lecture on Aid to the Wounded.

A very interesting and instructive address was delivered by Rev. E. G. Miller at the last meeting of Columbia Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., on the "St. John's Ambulance Association, or First Aid to the Wounded." After the business of the meeting had been completed, the large number of members present listened very attentively to the rev. gentleman's discourse on how to treat the wounded. So as to make his address of more benefit he illustrated different ways of bandaging wounds upon one of the members, making the lecture as practical as possible.

He first took up the modes of carrying a wounded man with least discomfort to the patient. There were two methods, one without a stretcher and one with. The first could be done by two men in the four-handed, three-handed or two-handed manner. The second mode was just about as simple. He explained a very simple manner of manufacturing an exemplary stretcher. All that was needed was a gentleman's coat and two poles. The coat sleeves were turned inside out, the poles put through the arm holes and the stretcher made fast by buttoning up the coat. This method was generally used, the speaker explained, when it was desired to "seat" a patient, but when the wounded one had to lie down two coats were used, the second being used in the same way as the first. A sack could also be used for this purpose with very little inconvenience, the corners of the bag being cut out and the poles put through.

The speaker went into the manner of handling the wounded patient properly in detail. He illustrated how he should be lifted and how carried. Completing this portion of his discourse he went on to explain how to deal with persons apparently drowned. He mentioned the Marshall, Hall, Sylvester and Howard methods. He gave the names of some of the bandages in use at the present time, also a list of the different slings used for various wounds.

IN AID OF ORGAN FUND.

Pleasant Entertainment in Baptist Church, Gordon Head Road, Last Evening.

A very enjoyable social was given in the Baptist church hall, Gordon Head road, last night in aid of the organ fund of the church. There was a large attendance, a large number of spectators arriving from the city on bicycles, and in conveyances of divers descriptions. W. P. Marchant presided and an excellent programme was presented, all the performers acquitting themselves very creditably. During the evening strawberries and cream—real cream—were furnished. The programme follows:

Chairman's Address .....
Solo and Quartette—"Wayside Cross" ... Messrs. Westcott, Goodfield, McGregor and King.
Solo—"Bright Beyond" .... Miss Anderson
Reading—"Aunt Pollie's George Washington" .....
Solo—"Star of Bethlehem" .... Mr. Griffiths
Quartette—"Bold Fisherman" ..... Messrs. Westcott, Goodfield, McGregor and King.
Solo—"Killarney" ..... Miss Pickard
Glee Club—"Call John" .....
Violin Solo ..... Edgar Fawcett
Quartette—"I've Gathered Them In" .. Messrs. Westcott, Goodfield, McGregor and King.
Reading ..... Miss B. Westwood
Duet—"List to the Convent Bells" ... . Misses Wilson and Anderson
Quartette—"Steal Away" ..... Messrs. Westcott, Goodfield, McGregor and King.
Solo—"The Holy City" ..... Mr. Griffiths
Quartette—"Home, Sweet Home" ..... Misses Wilson and Anderson, and Messrs. Westcott and King.

BY-LAWS MONDAY.

The Form of Ballot to Be Used by Electors.

Appended is an exact copy of the ballot papers that will be used when taking the votes of the electors on Monday. Those wishing to secure Mr. Carnegie's gift of $50,000, and the establishment of a library that will reflect credit on the city at an increased annual cost of only a little over $3,000, should vote "aye" for the first by-law on the list.

Those who want this building placed on a better site than the city now owns should vote "aye" for the loan by-law as well.

The form of ballot paper is as follows:

PUBLIC LIBRARY BY-LAW, 1902.

AYE.

NO.

PUBLIC LIBRARY LOAN BY-LAW, 1902

AYE.

NO.

AN OFFICIAL SERVICE.

Formal Invitations Being Extended to the City and Provincial Authorities.

An official coronation service is to be held in Christ Church Cathedral on Thursday morning next, and formal invitations are now being issued by the Lieut.-Governor. These are being extended to the officials of the city and province and are self-explanatory. They read as follows:

Government House, Victoria, B.C.

In accordance with the command of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh that thanksgiving services should be held throughout the Empire on the 26th of June instant, to commemorate the coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty, the official service, as ordered, will be held in Christ Church cathedral at 9.30 a. m.

When spoken to this morning Bishop Perrin stated that the services will be exactly the same in character as those which take place in Westminster Abbey. Neatly printed programmes are now out for the event, the announcement of which will create very widespread interest. The hour has been specially fixed for half-past nine with the object in view of not interfering with the review to take place at 11 o'clock.

—According to a dispatch from Ottawa the Fifth Regiment is to be increased by one sergeant per company, while the Sixth Regiment will be increased to eight companies. The local regiment is to be commanded by Major R. R. Monro. Sergt.-Major Vigor has been promoted to second lieutenant provisionally, vice Smiles, retired. The other second lieutenants, appointed provisionally, will be Sergt. McTavish, vice Thomson, promoted; Sergt. Winsby, vice Langley, promoted, and Sergt. Harris, vice Ridgeway Wilson, promoted.

—On Monday evening the Ladies' Aid of the Victoria West Methodist church will hold their annual strawberry social in the church.

Mrs. Kate Berg, Secretary Ladies' Auxiliary of Knights of Pythias, No. 58, Commercial Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., After Five Years Suffering Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Mrs. Pinkham:—Whatever virtue there is in medicine seems to be concentrated in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for five years with profuse and painful menstruation until I lost flesh and strength, and life had no charms for me.

Only three bottles of your Vegetable Compound cured me, I feel regular, without any pains, and hardly know when I am sick.

Some of my friends who have used your Compound for uterine and ovarian troubles all have the same good word to say for it, and I say the day they first found it."—Mrs. Kate Berg.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, depressibility, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address Lynn, Mass.

CAMPBELL'S

Headquarters for Novelties

In Lace Ties, Fancy Collars and all the latest ideas in Neckwear. We are in touch all the time with the New York and London markets. So are enabled to keep our customers supplied with the very newest.

Our Stock of Lisle and Lisle Lace Hose

Are well worthy inspection.

SPECIAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Our new line of Sunshades in white and colors all reduced, ask to see our 65c. washing glove.

Paint, Patience and Perseverance

Will easily enable you to transform your dingy looking house or barn into one that looks good as new, besides protecting it from damage by weather. Use "Stag" Brand, ready to put on. Any color.

A. McGregor & Son

95 JOHNSON ST. PHONE 658.

Northwestern Smelting & Refining Co.

Buyers of

GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER ORES, MATTES, BULLION, FURNACE AND CYANIDE PRODUCTS.

Location of Works:

Crofton, Vancouver Island, B. C.

...FLAGS...

A large assortment of Flags, in silk bunting and cotton.

J. Piercy & Co.,

Wolesale Dry Goods, Victoria, B. C.

HAVE YOU SEEN

Prof. Jamieson

If not, consult him on your past, present and future, and your prospects in the Cocos Island investment before she arrives. Satisfaction guaranteed. 60 Fort street.

CITY MART AUCTION

58 Broad St.

Wm. Jones

Dominion Government Auctioneer. Appraiser, Real Estate and Commission Agent.

Sales Every Tuesday

House Furniture bought outright for cash.

Residential Sales a Specialty.

Will fill appointments in city or country.

SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK.

Plain sewing, practical dressmaking and fancy work. Orders filled for embroidery, drawing, and lace work. Hours 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m.

Miss E. A. Mesher

ROOM 3, MOODY BLOCK, CORNER YATES AND BROAD STREETS.

MARRIED.

HAGGERTY-NEWMAN—At Vancouver, on June 18th, Adam Haggerty and Mrs. M. Newman.

McCALMONT-CURREN—At Vancouver, on June 18th, by Rev. E. E. Scott, Robert J. McCalmont and Miss Mary E. Curren.

SOUTHON-ATKIN—At Vancouver, on June 19th, by Rev. H. L. Roy, H. Southon and Miss Mabel Atkin.

EVINS-CRAIG—At Nelson, on June 17th, by Rev. Dr. Wright, Herbert Evins and Miss Maggie Craig.

WILSON-HUNTER—At Silverton, on June 18th, by the Rev. E. C. W. MacColl, Thomas Henry Wilson and Helen Hunter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSES WANTED—Single or double, well broken, for light city work. Apply X.

$12 WEEKLY copying letters at home, either sex; send stamp for particulars. King Mfg. Co., 3 Warren Ave., Chicago.

AGENTS—We are the originators and excel them all in miniature photo jewelry. Send for catalogue, free; special inducement. Hursen Bros., 324 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—Man in every city where artificial gas is used, to sell our Magic Gas Igniters; no more matches needed; lasts forever. Magic Gas Igniter Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

PORTRAITS finished for agents, photographers, merchants; in crayon, pastek sepia. Good work; prompt services. Write for prices. Hyde Art Co., 459 Wells St., Chicago.

LOST—Irish setter pup, large white spot on chest. Finder please return to Mowat & Wallace, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 4 houses on Dallas road; terms, 50 per cent. cash, balance as per arrangement; good investment. Address "J. G.," Times Office.

TO RENT—2 roomed cottage, and furniture for sale, including camping stove; will suit married couple or 3 "batchers." Address J. G., Times Office.

LOST—A black and white cocker bitch; answers to the name of "Peggy." Return to 28 Broad street and receive reward.

Garden Party AND Sale of Work

By the Ladies of

The Church of Our Lord

(Reformed Episcopal),

MARIFIELD

Carr Street,

—ON—

Tuesday, 24th June.

Admission, 25 cents.

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James Bay District,

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This is a bargain, as it cost over $3,000.

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A cottage, centrally located, with sewerage connection, and on easy terms of payment.

Cottage on Michigan street, which we can sell cheap and on easy terms of payment.

Dwellings and building lots in all parts of the city for sale at bedrock prices.

Money to loan at low rates of interest.

Place your fire insurance with us in the old reliable Phoenix, of Hartford.

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In the Centre of the City, a

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Containing upwards of sixty rooms. Valuable for its excellent goodwill. Rent moderate.

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50 ACRES

On the Arm, and nearly two acres on Esquimalt road. The undersigned, being instructed to sell as speedily as possible, are authorized to accept any reasonable terms. Apply

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ONLY SEVEN LEFT

LINDEN AVENUE

Your last chance to secure one of the best building lots in the City. Prices moderate, property is sewered; terms if required.

Heisterman & Co

$1,750

WILL BUY A

6-Roomed Cottage

with all modern conveniences, with corner lot on one of the principal streets of the city.

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BE SURE TO

Get STEWART'S Prices

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Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

—A nice lot of glass and china fruit dishes, dessert sets, lemonade sets on trays and ice cream plates at Weilers.

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"White Horse Cellar"

SCOTCH WHISKY

Unsurpassed by any.

W. A. WARD & CO.,

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SUITABLE FOR PRIZES

Are to be found in greater variety with us than any other establishment in the province. Special discount to schools.

T. N. Hibben & Co.

EVEN THE FAIR WIDOW MAY WEAR THE FANCY STOCK, IF IT IS OF DRAWN WORK, THOUGH SHE MUST NOT WEAR LACE. THE DOUBLE CUFF IS THE CORRECT THING.

WITH different stocks for different occasions, and myriads of these in the bargain, the summer girl finds she must supply herself with many styles and varieties.

Carefully folded and laid away in separate compartments, or in faintly perfumed cases, are soft riding stocks; plain stocks without fluttering ends to bother her when playing golf; dainty and trim stocks for morning wear, and all manner of soft, fluffy confections of lace and chiffon, which are destined to encircle her fair throat when she is at some smart afternoon function.

It really seems that the up-to-date young woman cannot have too great a variety of modish neckwear. The point which endears the new stocks most to feminine hearts is the extreme coolness and comfort which once was an unknown factor in summer neckwear. Now, however, the neat, hard-worked linen bands so popular with every woman are only partly stiffened, and instead of warm ribbons there are thin ties, which may be fastened in a pretty and becoming knot.

Many new designs of turnover collars in linen, lace and embroidery are noticed, while stocks with fancy ends are getting to be so numerous and pretty that one is almost at a loss to know just which styles to choose.

Mercerized linen, in all the becoming shades of blue, pink, tan and white, make extremely smart turnovers when finished with a pattern of drawn work above a narrow hem, or when daintily buttonholed with line thread to match.

The band with the deep pointed front is going out, and women are choosing instead straight turnovers or else those which have the ornamental edge only slightly curved.

An elaborate embroidery pattern gives the collar too heavy an appearance, and, besides, just now there is a decided preference for sheer linens and organdies, daintily hemstitched or tucked and decorated with corners, circles or other fancy figures in very fine drawn work.

The newest stocks have the collar part finished with pretty turnovers, and then the ends of the ties display the same style of trimming. For instance, a pretty sheer white linen stock, with the centre part rounded slightly to fit the neck and laid in very fine horizontal tucks, has a turnover gently waved at the bottom edge, where it is finished with a quarter-inch hem of pale pink linen held to the turnover part by means of fancy stitches worked in very fine linen thread.

The corners and centre of the turnover have small medallions of drawn work, while a larger reproduction of these finish the ends of the pink bordered ties. Medallions of lace or sheer embroidery are prettily appliqued on the corners of turnovers and tie ends, and these make very effective pieces of neckwear, especially when all in white.

Many of the new transparent white stocks display dainty lace inserts or lace trimmed turnovers, and the ties, of course, are ornamented to match.

By the way, the simple bowknot, with two loops and two ends, usually tied so that these latter are on the upper side, is the accepted method of fastening the ties. Four-in-hands are no longer considered good style for this particular kind of neckwear.

Sets of cuffs and collar, for stock, to match are very popular, and the cuffs are simply a smaller counterpart of the collar. They turn back over the sleeve very smoothly and at varying depths, and fasten with tiny gold cuff pins.

Widows find these effects especially suited to them, and a novelty intended for them alone consists of a set of collar and cuffs of very sheer white organdie, with quite wide double hems. These little pins, which come in sets of three, are designed expressly for fastening my lady's dainty linen stock and cuffs, and even as with the linen fancies there are several styles from which one may easily find something altogether pleasing.

WHAT MAKES YOU DESPONDENT?—Has the stomach gone wrong? Have the nerve centres grown tired and listless? Are you threatened with nervous prostration? South American Nervine is nature's corrector, makes the stomach right, gives a world of nerve force, keeps the circulation perfect. A regular constitution builder for rundown people. One lady says: "I owe my life to it." Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—84.

SMART FROCKS WORN IN PARIS.

BY ELISE DEY.

Paris, Saturday.

Exceedingly graceful and pretty is the afternoon gown from Beer, which presents a unique feature in the deep flounce encircling the bottom of the skirt. At the knees the plain part, of pastel silk crepon, ends in shallow points, which are finished with fancy silk-covered rings. Between these rings, placed their width apart, narrow ribbons of crepon, which have the effect of being continuous pieces of the skirt, fall to the floor over an accordion plaited under flounce of rose chiffon. This is gathered upon a foundation of rose taffeta. Following the line of the upper edge of the flounce are four rows of silk-covered rings, through which the straight ribbons are run, and about the extreme edge of the flounce is a narrow band of rose crepe.

The corsage is quite plain, with the usual blouse effect, and sleeves which display a fashionable fulness between elbow and wrist. A crushed felt fastens at the back under loops and ends and displays a pretty incrustation of lace.

The hat is a very pale blue straw, with a garniture of flowers and dainty drapery of white mousseline veiling the tint of the straw, so as to make it seem almost white.

Could anything be more simple than the old rose gown of etamine, with its perfectly plain skirt and tight-fitting corsage, having oddly shaped basques, curving from the front in large postillion effect?

The corners of these unusual but stylish skirt pieces are ornamental, with fancy shaded embroideries, while a bit of the same appears around the low-cut neck and on the cuffs. The effect of a very wide graduated box plait is secured by an arrangement of tucks down the front of the corsage, and this has for its sole trimming a double row of flat gilt buttons. Above the cut-out neck there shows barely a scrap of a dainty lingeries vest, which contrasts prettily with the dull shade of old rose.

A hat from Lefontine accompanies this Dukes et Loire frock. This is made of rough straw in old rose, trimmed with soft ribbon and flowers, while a white silk parasol, having tiny rose-tinted wreaths scattered over its triangular sections, adds its bits of harmonious coloring to the whole.

Suede Cloth to Stay.

Suede cloth seems to have taken on a long lease of popularity, especially for coats. Again in the Dukes et Loire model do we see a smart use of this fabric, having for ornamentation incrustations of ochre colored guipure.

The coat reaches to the floor, half fitting the figure, with a slight break in the long lines just at the waist, where it is loosely drawn in. A low, rounding collar and cuffs to match of black embroidered taffeta are edged with an effective pattern of rich yellowish lace, while a dainty fall of the same fine meshes is caught across the front by means of fancy silk cords and tassels.

Where is the dainty afternoon or evening gown that doesn't present a more or less elaborate ornamentation of lace as its chief feature of trimming

By no means has lace had its day. On the contrary, it seems to be at the very zenith of its glory, and new patterns, as well as novel uses of old, frequently appear to lend a little variety to this fad if any signs of its abatement are discerned.

For a new style of trimming and one which displays to advantage that smartest of all combination—black and white—an evening frock of chiffon and lace is recommended.

Besides the use of black and white, there is a charming effect of soft gray obtained by covering the black chiffon skirt with another exactly like it in cut, but made of soft white mousseline. The silvery sheen of the two colors is extremely pretty and looks well in contrast with the more striking trimmings.

That such a combination is a French one goes without saying, and that it exhibits the new apron trimming makes it all the more interesting, for women as a whole are always eager to find an effect which tends to increase the height. A wide panel of Irish crochet lace extends down the length of the skirt in front, and where it narrows becomingly at the waist line it blouses ever so little, then broadens again to form the apron bib which fastens at the bust under handsome jet trimmings.

The lace panel, which is marked at the bottom by a pointed fringe of jet, ending at the sides in huge disks, outlined with glistening black scales, continues on around the bottom of the skirt, rising gently toward the back and fulfilling the office of flounced heading. Its upper irregular edge has an outlining of inch-wide paillette bands, and at intervals this is broken by one of the large jetted disks already mentioned.

From the fact that there is so much of the jet on the skirt one would naturally suppose it to be extremely heavy, but the tiny scales are put on a foundation of black mousseline, and used so delicately that their weight is by no means noticeable. From the lower edge of this broad Irish lace band there falls a graceful graduated flounce of black Chantilly lace, laid over a foundation of white chiffon which has for its fond a thin white taffeta with narrow ruches forming a border.

How Lace Is Placed for Effect.

Not more than three inches of the chantilly shows across the front where the white lace panel is invisibly joined to the broad band running across the bottom by this handsome fringelike ornament of jet, the centre drops of which are long enough to touch the floor. The same striking wheel trimmings are put upon the lower edge of the horizontal band of white lace, so that they alternate with those at the top. The upper rows, however, are much more effective on account of the light back-ground, though the ones embedded in the filmy meshes of the black chantilly are certainly extremely beautiful.

Like the skirt of this charming frock, the corsage is rather simple, yet lovely withal. There is a trimming of Irish crochet about the low square neck, and this falls to a depth of about four inches as it slopes toward the front, where it is intercepted by the lace bib previously mentioned. Two rows of overlapping jet paillettes placed three inches apart outline the square decollete, and at each side of the front appears a smaller jetted disk to match those upon the skirt. Between the two handsome ornaments is another fringe or "rain" of jet, with the long, glistening threads falling over the apron bib almost to the waist.

Small plain sleeves of Irish lace over white chiffon are cut off some distance above the elbow and finished here with a flounce of black chantilly, which is caught up at the inner seam and is then allowed to fall outward to a depth of almost ten inches. Smaller bands of jet and disks to match decorate the gathered edge of this flounce. The belt, or rather sash, consists of a broad black velvet ribbon brought from the sides of the lace bib toward the back, where it is fastened in a simple bow, having the pointed ends finished with jetted fringe.

Certainly the frock is far beyond the ordinary; in fact, it is unique in its combination of startling black and white against the silvery background of softly blended magpie shades.

It will be found extremely becoming to tall, slender figures on account of its clinging, graceful folds.

A somewhat similar use of Irish lace is represented in an all white frock of crepe de chine. About the hips the soft fabric is laid in tiny tucks which run almost to the knees, at which point they are released in order to give a little spring before the insert of handsome lace breaks in upon the extreme plainness of the garment. The border effect of lace is at least 18 inches deep, and its lower edge is finished with a simple wide hem of the crepe de chine. There are no frills or fulness of any description—just plain bands of trimming. The blouse, which fastens at the back, is a pretty and dainty arrangement of Irish lace and finely tucked white mousseline de soie.

A COLLAR OF TUCKED LINEN WITH OPEN WORK TABS OF A CONTRASTING COLOR.

THE "ALICE ROOSEVELT STOCK." WHITE SATIN WITH A BLACK CHOUX. AN ELABORATE ETON.

SUEDE CLOTH COAT WITH TRIMMINGS OF TAFFETA AND LACE.

FIVE OF THE NEWEST COLLARS FOR SUMMER.

SIMPLE GOWN OF OLD ROSE ET AMINE.

TESTING A DIAMOND.

How to Distinguish a Good Specimen of the Gem.

"No," said the dealer, "you don't need to be an expert in order to be able to tell a good diamond from a poor one. You need only to have common sense end good eyes and a magnifying glass. First you examine the diamond's table. The table is the surface, and it should be perfectly flat and perfectly octagonal. Then examine the circumference, and if that is round the gem is, at least, you may be sure, well cut.

"Now, for flaws, you look into the diamond, using the glass here, for the reason that a flaw imperceptible to the naked eye will often lower a gem's value 50 or 60 per cent. Flaws in diamonds resemble those little feather marks in ice that we so often see, though scratches on the surface are also flaws. If none are to be found you study next the color, remembering that the steel blue, because it is the most brilliant, is the most desirable and costly hue, and that the white comes next. Yellowish or off-color stones are practically worthless, but a perfect violet or amber, or rose diamond brings a fancy price.

"Study finally the depth and weight, and if the depth is good you won't be cheated if you pay $150 or $160 a carat for your stone. Before the South African war you'd only have to pay $100, but $150, thanks to this war, and to the diamond trust, and to the heavier customs duty, is now the market price."—Philadelphia Record.

Circus performers are said to be subject to the agonies of nausea, like unfortunate passengers on sea voyages. It is called "ring sickness," and even clowns as well as ring-masters suffer from it, merely from seeing the horses go round and round.

IN THE GREEN ROOM

A long suffering reporter who writes up concerts and lectures for a big New York daily, happened to sit next the admiring mother of one of the young women who was down on the programme as a concert pianiste. She saw the young man taking notes on his cuff, and, comprehending the nature of his errand there, she introduced herself and proceeded to give a detailed description of her daughter's musical career, which sadly tried his patience.

When the young woman in question came on to the platform to give her part of the performance, which was a difficult symphony, the delighted mother began to explain the nature of that descriptive music, for she wanted the young reporter to credit her child with a fine interpretation of the number.

As the symphony progressed, she loudly whispered the interpretation of the music her daughter was noisily pounding forth.

"Don't you hear the singing of the angels, above the noise of the storm?" she exclaimed. "Just listen to the awful battle among the hosts of darkness for the soul of the young god,—now the angels are rescuing him and bearing him aloft towards heaven, don't you hear——"

At this point the poor reporter's patience gave way, and his answer sounded something like:

"I wish the hosts of darkness would bear away that piano in the opposite direction."

• • •

One reason, perhaps, that some persons are inclined to take a pessimistic view of the theatrical business is the dearth of sensational successes in New York. The feature of the season has been the very large number of average successes. It may be stated, however, that "The Sleeping Beauty" has played to more money at the Broadway theatre than any other attraction ever presented in New York. Its receipts have been at least $1,000 a week more than those of "Ben Hur," at the same house, and "Ben Hur's" success was regarded as phenomenal. "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," too, has played, or will have played when it closes on Saturday night, for thirty weeks, and apparently at no time has there been a diminution in interest. "Ben Hur" was presented for only twenty-four weeks.

But this is only one case. Other attractions have been almost as successful, comparatively speaking. Mrs. Carter in "Du Barry," at the Criterion, has played since Christmas to literally crowded houses. Sir Henry Irving, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mr. Richard Mansfield, Mr. E. H. Sothern, in "If I Were King," Miss Maude Adams, Miss Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Fiske, Mr. Charles Hawtrey and Miss Lulu Glaser have all had highly successful seasons. Some of them, it is true, did not do phenomenal business in New York, but in other cities, without exception, their performances have been witnessed by crowds.

Indeed, it will surprise most persons to hear that Maude Adams in "Quality Street," has had the most successful season of her career as a star, her receipts being larger than with either "The Little Minister" or "L'Aiglon."

From every large city in the country come the same reports of increased profits in the theatrical business, and in vaudeville the success has been just as large.

Grand opera, too, must not be overlooked. It is estimated that the receipts of Mr. Maurice Grau's company were very close to $[illegible],000,000, fully a ten per cent. increase over the previous year.

• • •

The London Daily Graphic remarks: "Herr Kubelik fully appreciates the advantages of having an orchestra at his back which is accustomed to accompany his concerts, and at his concert next Wednesday he will introduce to London what is known as the Kubelik Bohemian orchestra. This orchestra, formed of the most prominent members of the Prague Philharmonic Society, and conducted by Herr Oscar Nedbal, the well known Bohemian violinist, has been brought to England specially to perform at the Kubelik concerts, and it will support Herr Kubelik in all his English engagements. Herr Nedbal is an experienced conductor, and he has recently earned golden opinions in that capacity in Paris."

• • •

William Gillette has finished in Liverpool a remarkably successful tour of the provincial cities with "Sherlock Holmes," in which he will act all next season, which is limited to twenty weeks, in America. He and Mr. Frohman seem perfectly serious about "Hamlet," and declare Gillette will act the Prince of Denmark for the first time at the Knickerbocker theatre, New York, early in the autumn of 1903. Frohman and Barrie have come to an understanding about the production of "Quality Street" in London without Maud Adams. No new play for Miss Adams or for John Drew has been finally selected, but Barrie is finishing a piece which will be ready for next season, and R. C. Carton has one well under way. Faversham has been consulting with Gilbert Parker about the dramatization of "The Right of Way," in which he is to play Charley Steele, and which is nearly finished, although Frohman and Parker have arranged to spend a week together in some quiet continental retreat before the coronation and go over it scene by scene.

Mme. Jane Harding, who is shortly to make her reappearance on the London stage, is a child on the boards. Her father was an old actor at the Marseilles theatre, and took her "on" when she was a little mite of three or four as a substitute for the cardboard doll usually carried on in "Le Bossu." Since then she has scarcely been off the boards. Mme. Harding says her earlier successes were won in opera bouffe. Offenbach specially wrote a part for her in "La Belle Lurlette" when she was fifteen. But her first great hits as a serious actress came many years later in "Le Maitre de Forges," and this was subsequently eclipsed in a play by Marcel Prevost, under the title of "Maud."

• • •

Wilhelmj, the great violinist, who has settled in London, as a teacher, has purchased the famous Joseph Guarnerius violin for £2,000. The instrument belonged to the late Mr. George Hart, the well known violin expert, and was considered a sacred possession of the family. On the death of Mr. Hart, all the violin connoisseurs of the world offered to buy the treasure, but Mr. George Hart, jr., refused to part with it, even to Wilhelmj, who had coveted the instrument for many years. A couple of weeks ago the great violinist called on Mr. Hart, possibly with some hope that the Guarnerius might change hands. He played Bach's Chaconne on it, and so fascinated Mr. Hart, that he exclaimed: "You are the only person to whom I would part with that fiddle." "Then it is mine," replied the professor, and carried it off. The fittings of the violin are sumptuous. The initials of Guarnerius and the date 1737 are worked in diamonds on the tailpiece, and the pegs and button are set with diamonds and rubies. The case is said to be worth £200. It is of solid silver, decorated with arabesques and other ornamentations.

• • •

David Belasco has announced three important engagements for the new Blanche Bates play which is booked to follow Mrs. Leslie Carter's run next fall at the Belasco theatre in New York. George Arliss, the brilliant young Englishman, who came to this country with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and whose success in her plays has been equal to that of the star herself, was the first to put his name to one of Mr. Belasco's contracts. The engagement is for a period of years, and will be in effect at the close of the present season. The two other players whom Mr. Belasco has secured are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcot. These excellent artists have been long and favorably known to the American public, and they, too, now come under Mr. Belasco's direction for an extended term. Nothing has been announced concerning the nature of the parts which Mr. Arliss and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcot will play in the new piece which is being written by David Belasco for Blanche Bates.

Notes.

Annie Oakley, the rifle shot, will star in "The Western Girl."

Al G. Fields may take his minstrels to Australia next season.

It is stated Booth Tarkington, author of "Beaucaire," will wed the daughter of a millionaire.

Oscar Hammerstein was shot at by a maniac recently. The target, it is claimed, was a fleeting one.

It is reported that William Gillette will appear next season in the play "Doctor Nicola." It is a sort of Sherlock Holmes character.

Irene Perry, who recently returned to this country from England, has been engaged for the production of "The Defender" in Boston.

Peter J. Kennedy has secured from Charles Frohman the road rights to "Captain Jinks," in which Ethel Barrymore starred the past season.

Captain Basil Hood has undertaken to write a play containing characters specially designed for Holbrook Blinn Frank Mills and Madge Lessing.

"Would You for Five Million?" is the title of Willie Collier's play, which has been sold to P. S. Mattox for production next season. Mr. Collier intended to star in the piece himself, but his engagement with Weber & Fields broke up the plan.

Klaw & Erlanger will continue their company of troubadours in Harry B. Smith's musical comedy, "The Liberty Belles," next season. It proved one of the big successes of the theatrical year.

The report that Harrison Grey Fiske has made a contract to manage Mrs. Patrick Campbell in an American tour gained wide circulation.

Carina Jordan, who wrote "The Lily and the Prince," Edward C. White's latest success, has been commissioned by Daniel Frohman to provide a play for his New York Lyceum stock company.

A copyright performance of "The Prince of Pilsen," a musical comedy, in two acts, words and lyrics by Frank Pixley and music by Gustave Luders, was given at St. George's hall, London, last week under the auspices of M. Witmark & Sons.

Mrs. John B. Schoeffel (Agnes Booth), who has been sojourning at Los Angeles, Cal., several months for the benefit of her health, has returned to Boston and will shortly take up her residence for the summer at Manchester by the Sea.

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman have discarded the futile South African war play with which they began the season and are rounding up their tour with the hilarity of "All on Account of Eliza," which was lately exported to London prosperity.

Katherine Willard, Edward C. White's new star, who succeeded Mildred Holland as Aria in "The Power Behind the Throne," will appear in the west next season, and Mildred Holland in the east. The season following the territory will be reversed.

Eleanore Duse and E. S. Willard have autumn engagements at the Tremont theatre, Boston, next season. The former opens her American tour there, and the latter will give her Bostonians the opportunity to see the first production on any stage of one of his new plays.

Harry Bulger and Joe Cawthorne will continue with Klaw & Erlanger's production of "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" next season, playing their present roles of King Bardout and Lena, the maid. Both have scored personal hits in this production.

Eugene Presbury has written a play for Henrietta Crosman that has been accepted by Maurice Campbell, her manager. It is called "The Ways of Susan," and is a modern comedy. Miss Crosman probably will be seen in this play the latter part of next season.

John J. McNally, the librettist, and Ernest Gros, the scenic artist, paid a visit to Harvard college, in Cambridge, Mass., last week to make sketches for the second act scene of the new vehicle in which Klaw & Erlanger will present the Rogers brothers next season—"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

Andrew Mack has closed his season in "Tom Moore." Mr. Mack's present tour has been the most successful he has ever played as a star. Rich & Harris will continue Mr. Mack in "Tom Moore" the early part of next season, and then will present him in a new play by Theodore Sayre.

The new musical comedy in which Jerome Sykes will appear next season will be a departure in this class of entertainment, marked by novelty in its construction and magnificent in its mounting. The company will number over 100 people. The book is by Harry B. Smith and the music by Gus Kerker.

Martha Morton dramatized John Strange Winters's novel of "The Aruthtellers" several years ago. Under the title that Miss Morton gave it, "The Little Pilgrims," but radically altered by W. C. Bellows, it was lately acted by a Washington stock company. There is a row about it, as she says it shall not be used again in that condition, and he says it shall.

Miss Nancy Paget, the young schoolma'am who has deserted the desk for the footlights, has shown so much talent in "The Last Appeal" that she will be given a more prominent role next season in "A Royal Family," in which Miss Percy Haswell will star. Miss Paget, who recently left the faculty of the New York Collegiate Preparatory school, was a graduate from the Normal school at Albany.

Regatta and Negligee Shirts Tweed and Flannel Suits. Entire stock Straw Hats.

Half price for cash this week only. No goods charged at these prices.

B. Williams & Co.

78-70 YATES STREET.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK

DYSPEPTIC MEN.

Men with varicocele, drains of vital strength, nervous debility; you can be cured by

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Give me a man broken down from excesses, dissipation, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

This refers to men who ought to be strong and have lost their physical strength. Any man who has been strong can be again. Age is no barrier. I deal in vitality. I have made men of pigmies.

Give me one of those broken-down men, worn out with pains in his back and joints. I can pump a stream of ELECTRICITY into his body for a few hours every night and soon he will feel as strong and as light-hearted as he did at twenty.

Herbert E. Reid, Barrie, Ont., writes:—I received great benefit from the use of your Belt. I have been free from all aches and pains and have been greatly strengthened every way. There is no doubt but that is the right remedy for all weaknesses in men.

I sometimes wonder how people can be skeptical as to the power of my belt to cure them, when they know that the foundation of their troubles is a want of sufficient vitality in some part of the body, and it will take a sensible man only a minute to see that the vitality of the body is electricity. So, get that back, as I give it, and you are cured. My patients are the people who have made a study of their own cases. When they do they appreciate my remedy.

Frank Major, Monte Bello, Que., writes:—I had been troubled with kidney trouble for eighteen years, and had tried all kinds of drugs and plasters without relief, when I placed myself under your care. After wearing your Belt and following your directions and advice for two months, it gives me great pleasure to tell you that I am completely cured. I never felt so well as I do now. My neighbor, who has lately begun your treatment, is much pleased with the results.

Give me a man (or woman for that matter) who has been sick and suffering for years and taken medicine until the system is all run down and debilitated, the stomach unable to digest the food and the nerves shattered. My Electric Belt will give new life to every organ, drive out disease and restore health.

George W. Hawley, Dorland, Ont., says:—I have used your Belt for one month, and my kidneys do not give me any trouble any more. I feel a good deal better otherwise, too. I can only say, as others have said who have been cured, "It has no equal."

Dear readers, I could fill this paper with letters from grateful people whom I have restored to health and strength during the last twenty years. If you are suffering from any weakness I will mail you **FREE** my Illustrated Book. This pocket edition of the Key of Health is of great value to any one, and explains my method of treatment

I have sold electric belts for twenty years and keep pace with the times in making improvements. The Belt I offer you to-day is recently patented, and is a grand one. No burning, no blistering current, a fine regulator and cushion electrodes, a current that feels like glowing warmth all over your body. There is a free electric suspensory with each Belt. It is nice to wear and quick to cure. If you have another kind that does not satisfy I will take it in trade.

It is curing your neighbors. Don't you think you ought to give it a trial? Saves doctor bills.

Write for Free Book—If you can't call at my office, write for my beautiful book, which describes my method and gives prices. All letters are given prompt attention. Statement blanks will be sent you, and upon receipt of your symptoms, I will advise you fully whether my Belt will cure you and the cost. I will hold your letters sacredly confidential.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If you have an old belt of any other make which has burned and blistered you, or one that did not possess electricity, bring it in and I will allow you one-half the price of mine for it.

WE PAY DUTY.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 106 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash.

C LDS, HE DACHE, CATARRH.

RELIEVED IN 10 MINUTES BY DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.

Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy and will relieve any form of head pain in ten minutes and eradicate catarrh. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—16.

In war time each French soldier would carry fifty-seven pounds, and a German infantryman about forty pounds, although five years ago he carried as much as sixty-three pounds.

Some of the stars move with a velocity of fifty miles a second.

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Procured in all countries.

Searches of the Records carefully made and reports given. Call or write for information.

ROWLAND BRITTAN,

Mechanical Engineer and Patent Attorney, Bank of B.N.A. Building, Vancouver.

Victoria Water Works

Attention is called to Sections 22 and 23 of "The Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1900," No. 345, which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever the water supplied by the city upon lawns, gardens, yards or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 in the morning, and the hours of 5 and 10 in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter. If water (except water supplied by meter) is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the permitted hours, there shall be charged against the person so using such water the sum of fifty cents for each infraction, but this provision shall in no way prejudice any proceedings for enforcing the penalties attached to any infraction of this By-Law."

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

City Hall, 6th May, 1902.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is our intention to apply at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by us from the premises known as No. 117 Government street, in the City of Victoria, to No. 111 Government street, in the same city.

Dated the 16th day of June, 1902.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, Circular sent on request.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

Roslyn Coal

LUMP OR SACK .....$6.00 per ton
DRY CORD WOOD .....$4.00 per cord
SPLENDID BARK .....$4.50 per cord

J. H. BAKER & CO.

Phone 407. 33 Belleville St.

KINGHAM & CO

TROUNCE ALLEY.

Good Washed Nut Coal, $5.00 per ton. This is a good fuel for cook stoves.

TELEPHONE, 647

MEN Old or young, married or single, who are weak from any cause whatever, are made vigorous and manly by our VACUUM DEVELOPER. This treatment will enlarge shrunken and undeveloped organs, and remove all weaknesses relative to the genito urinary system. Particulars in plain sealed envelope. Health Appliance Co., Safe Deposit Bldg., Seattle.

Court of Revision

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the annual Court of Revision of the Municipality of the City of Victoria will be held in the Council Chambers, City Hall Douglas street, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June, 1902, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment as made by the Assessor, and for revising and correcting the Assessment Roll.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., 15th day of May, 1902.

In order to assist the Tourists' Association in their work of attracting visitors to Victoria, and at the same time furnish a reliable guide of the best hotels, restaurants and private homes for summer travellers, the Times is making a feature of this directory. Space will be provided on specially favorable terms to advertisers in order to make the column as complete as possible.

Mount Baker Hotel

J. A. VIRTUE, PROPRIETOR.

Leading Summer Resort

Now Open for the Season. Terms Reasonable.

OAK BAY. VICTORIA, B. C

Shawnigan Lake Hotel.

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR SUMMER RESORT IS AGAIN OPEN FOR THE SEASON. FURNISHED SUMMER COTTAGES IN CONNECTION, TO LET BY THE WEEK OR MONTH TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Mrs. Geo. Koenig, Prop.

Dominion Hotel

VICTORIA, B. C.

Free Buss. Stephen Jones.

First Class Table and Service Rooms With or Without Bath

American Plan--$1.25 to $2.50 per day.

European Plan--(room only) 50c to $1.50 per day.

The Driard

Cor. View and Broad Sts

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS Tourists' Headquarters Hotel IN VICTORIA.

Rates—$3.00 $4.00 and $5.00 per day.

Metropolitan Bakery

We make a specialty of catering for all festive occasions,

Weddings, Balls, Parties, Teas, Etc.

Cakes of suitable design for all occasions. Ices of all description and flavors to order. We aim to please.

CLAY'S 39 FORT ST.

BOX 5. TELEPHONE 101.

Scene on Koksilah River.

Poodle Dog Hotel

AND ROTISSIRIE

The Only American Restaurant in Victoria

Luncheon served from 12 to 2.30. French dinner from 5 to 8.30. Private dining rooms for families. Short orders one of our specialties.

MRS. R. C. DAVIES, Proprietress.

49 YATES STREET.

The Victoria Cafe and Hotel

51 to 53 Fort Street.

The only hotel or restaurant in Victoria that employs white cooks. Merchants' lunch served from 12 to 2.30; dinner, 5.30 to 8. Short orders at all hours. Lofty and well appointed bedrooms, from 50c. to $1.25 per day.

M. C. & J. P. GREENWOOD, Proprietors.

D & A

Straight Front Corset.

This new approved corset is unsurpassed. It gives the upright poise, sloping bust, extended waist line and graceful round hips so much sought after.

D & A Corsets

are approved by "society." Most merchants sell them, if your dealer does not, send to us. Price $1.00 to $3.00 per pair—made in White, Grey and Black.

DOMINION CORSET Mfg. CO.,
QUEBEC—MONTREAL—TORONTO.

MONSOON TEA

Direct from Grower to Consumer.

C. R. King & Son, WHOLESALE AGENTS, VICTORIA.

VICTORIA UNDERTAKING PARLORS

90 JOHNSON STREET.

F. BROOKS ..... MANAGER

Telephone: Office, 385; Residence, 740.

PLANTS

—OF—

Geranium, Fuchsia, Petunia, etc.

At cheapest prices. Well hardened off.

JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE,

CITY MARKET.

TALES OF THE PERSEVERANCE CLUB

BY JAMES ALBERT WALES.

Lawn Tennis and a Pleasant Surprise.

On the following Monday evening a special meeting of the club was held, at which Mr. Foster was present. Treasurer Charley presented a report of the four baseball games:

"In the first game with the Invincibles our share of the receipts was $79.75. In the game with the Rangers we received $37.50 and we made $56.75 when we played the Golden Knights. The paid attendance at our last game was 4,683, representing $1,170.75. The advertising and other necessary expenses amount to $120.25, leaving a balance of $1,050.50, our share of which is $525.25. After deducting all expenditures of the club, including team and club house expenses, since the last report, we have in the treasury $614.24. At present we have $250 in bonds outstanding. I move that we buy up these bonds, which would cancel our obligations and leave about $350 on hand."

Charley's report was enthusiastically applauded and his motion carried, after the report had been formally accepted. It was a great relief to the boys to feel

A SMASH JOE COULD NOT REACH.

that the club would soon be free from financial obligations of any kind. Mr. Foster spoke a few words, praising the boys for their work in winning the championship and urging the continuance of the determined spirit and earnest training which had resulted in victory. He concluded by declaring that while their financial gain was most gratifying, they should never allow money considerations to influence their sports in any way, the true aim of sport being a wholesome enjoyment of athletic exercise on a strictly amateur basis.

Roy Rogers attended the meeting, although his ankle still troubled him a little. It came around nicely in a few days—but he always regretted that he could not have finished that great game!

The handsome silk pennant was embroidered with the name of the winning club, and by the end of the week it hung in the club house, a precious trophy of a memorable struggle.

The citizens of the town, who had always expressed great interest in the club, found a very appropriate means of proving to the boys how deeply they appreciated their efforts in bringing the championship to Riverview.

A number of the boys had played tennis, and in deference to their wishes the club voted to lay out tennis courts and organize a tennis club.

There was an excellent place for the courts at the side of the club house. The ground was of claylike substance, making an ideal surface. The boys essayed to do the work themselves and they found it more difficult than they had expected. They cleared a space 96 by 90 feet, to allow room for two double courts, each 78 to 36 feet. Taking up the sod was a hard enough task, but the work of levelling the courts was much worse. After the mounds had been reduced and the hollows nicely filled in a malignant rainstorm washed deep furrows in the ground and spoiled all the previous work. The boys dug a ditch around the cleared space, to drain off moisture, and set to work again at levelling the courts. They secured the use of a heavy roller from a local paving concern and rolled the courts faithfully for several days. Success finally crowned their efforts, for the ground hardened nicely and required only a little care now and then to keep it in first-class condition.

"As far as laying out the courts are concerned," remarked George Graham, "I'd much rather play ping pong!"

The treasurer was authorized to buy two dozen tennis balls, 120 yards of wire netting, three yards wide, and the necessary lumber for the framework of the backstops. The boys supplied their own racquets.

The wire netting was put at either end of the playing space. A framework was constructed by placing at each end four 3 by 4 posts, 22 feet in length and 25 feet apart. The posts were 18 feet above the surface, supporting two rows of netting fastened to light cross pieces. At the ends they were turned in slightly to prevent balls from rolling or bounding beyond the netting.

The nets were stretched between 3 by 4 posts at either end of each court, and each was supported in the centre by a light stick. In marking out the courts the boys used a heavy solution of mason's lime and a whitewash brush. The dimensions in the official rule book were adhered to, and the boys respected the rules in all their contests. They took turns at marking and rolling the courts.

As soon as everything was in shape the club members took up the sport with enthusiasm and practiced constantly. Other boys' clubs in neighboring towns had tennis teams, and of course Perseverance was not to be outdone in this respect. In order to decide which boys best deserved to represent the clubs, a club tournament was held, open to all memners of the club, the four winning players to constitute the Perseverance tennis team. Sixteen of the 20 member entered, the other four acting as officials.

The preliminary rounds were held on Saturday afternoon, May 24th. The opposing players were matched by drawing lots. The winners were Frank Carson, Teddy Ensign, Rex Ticknor, Alex McGregor, Fritz Bumbach, Tom Barry, Joe Stein and Alfred Davidson

The second round, semi-finals and finals were played the following Monday. Teddy beat Frank, Rex beat Aleck, Tom beat Fritz and Joe beat Alfred. The four winners accordingly qualified for the club team. In the semi-finals Teddy Ensign beat Rex Ticknor and Tom Barry beat Alfred Davidson. Teddy and Tom fought out the finals for the individual championship. Teddy finally won, 2—6, 6—0, 9—7, 4—6, 6—4.

On Wednesday the team, under Teddy's captaincy, played the Dauntless club's team. As was expected the latter proved very easy, the Perseverance boys making a clean sweep in both singles and doubles. A tournament with the Golden

REUB THANKED THE DONORS.

Knights was arranged for Memorial Day.

The tournament was held on the Perseverance courts, beginning at 2 o'clock. The Golden Knights, smarting from their defeats at basketball and baseball, were resolved to beat their opponents, whose hollow victory over the Dauntless team had inspired them with confidence. In the first series Teddy Ensign beat Robert Van Voort, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2. On the other court Sands and Robinson beat Tom Barry and Joe Stein, 2—6, 6—2, 8—6, 6—1. In the next series Sands beat Tom Barry, 6—4, 6—0, 6—0, and Jones and Van Voort beat Teddy and Rex, 10—8, 7—9, 4—6, 6—3, 9—7.

Perseverance had now lost both sets of doubles and had broken even on the two sets of singles played. Rex Ticknor was beaten by Jones, 7—9, 4—6, 11—9, 8—6, 9—7, so that Joe Stein would have to beat Robinson in order to tie the score. At the close of the Ticknor-Jones series Joe was leading his opponent, 8—6, 2—6, 9—7, 2—6, 11—10. The play was fast and scientific, and surprisingly good for boys not over 16. Robinson used a fancy serve, which bothered Joe considerably, but the latter made up for it by his cleverness in returning. Time and again he would smash the ball down to the extreme corner of his adversary's court, making the white dust fly, or he would drop it neatly over the net just beyond Robinson's reach. Robinson took the twenty-second game, however, making the score 11—11. For some time the seesaw continued, till each player had 15 games to his credit. Robinson took the thirty-first, and it was now 15—16. In the thirty-second game the score remained near deuce for a long time, neither player being able to score two successive points. At last Robinson scored on two driving smashes that Joe could not touch, and consequently the set was his, 17—15. This meant that Perseverance had lost the singles, 1—3, in addition to the doubles—certainly not a record to be at all proud of.

After the contests the boys served ice cream and cake to their guests, after which the party adjourned to the club house. Jack Henderson was telling one of the fair visitors about the baseball series, and to illustrate his remarks he said he would show her the pennant when he reached the club house. His surprise may be imagined when he found the pennant was not in its usual place. The news of its disappearance spread rapidly, and everyone looked for it, but in vain. It was nowhere to be found.

"Well, this is too bad," said Jack. "It's hard enough to lose the tennis tournament, but to find our pennant gone is worse yet. I wonder who could have been mean enough to steal anything like that."

He had hardly spoken the words when someone called attention to a crowd of people coming up the street back of the club house. There must have been at least 200 people in all, and in the centre were two teams of horses drawing what seemed like an unusually long lumber wagon, though it was impossible to see what it was carrying. Such an odd sight elicited general curiosity, and no one seemed to know what it was all about.

As the strange procession drew nearer it turned from the street and crossed the field toward the club house, the teams and their strange charge following. Still in the dark, the boys could only look blankly at their unexpected visitors, who greeted them with amused smiles. The long wagon was halted at the edge of the crowd, but, as it was loosely covered with canvas, no one could find out what it bore.

Mayor Barclay stepped forward, with a spade in his hand, and bowed to his mystified hosts. At a certain place in the field, quite near the house, four small pegs were seen in the form of a square. The mayor dug the spade into the turf and tossed a spadeful of earth to one side. Two sturdy laborers took up the task at once and were soon digging a deep pit about three feet in diameter. The mayor was almost convulsed with laughter, but he recovered himself, cleared his throat and addressed the audience:

"Ladies, gentlemen and sorely puzzled members of the Perseverance club: I feel that some explanation is due, in view of the extraordinary actions of myself and this delegation of sobor and solid citizens. We are thoroughly in our right minds, though I must confess appearances are against us. (Laughter.) To be brief, we have felt that the town of Riverview owes a debt of gratitude to the Perseverance club, not only for its splendid work in bringing the baseball championship to us, but for its excellent standing and character, both individual and collective.

"You stand for all that is noble and worthy in sport, and you have made the town of Riverview proud to count your organization among its honored institutions. (Applause.) You do not always win, as our friends the Golden Knights can testify to-day (laughter), but you take your defeats as you take your victories—like true sportsmen!

"And now, in behalf of the citizens of Riverview, it becomes my pleasant duty to present to you this token of their sincere regard and lasting esteem." As he spoke these words the crowd broke and made way for eight men, carrying on their shoulders a beautiful white flagpole, 65 feet in length. They stopped at the pit, dropped the butt of the pole into it and slowly erected it to its full perpendicular by means of forked props. When the pole was in place the pit was quickly filled up and the surface resodded. The mayor took one of the halyards in his hand, and as he did so Charley Olmsted handed him a bulky bundle of cloth. The mayor tied it to the halyards in two places, without revealing its character.

Suddenly he gave a vigorous pull on the halyards, and the flag unfurled itself to the breeze. It was the missing baseball pennant! Charley had been let into the plans of the "surprise party," so he had concealed the pennant in his locker in order to have it ready to hand to the mayor at the right time.

There was a hearty cheer as the pennant soared aloft. Finally it reached the top of the pole, and the mayor tied the halyards to a cleat at the bottom. There was a stiff breeze blowing, which straightened out the pennant, revealing its inscription:

AMATEUR BASEBALL LEAGUE,
Season of 1902.
CHAMPIONSHIP
Golden Knights, Perseverance Club,
Invincibles, Rangers.
won by
PERSEVERANCE CLUB.

During the cheering and applause some of the boys realized that a fitting response was due, so they got Reub Sayles, president of the club, and brought him to the front. Instead of being timid and nervous, as many boys would have been, Reub had been so well trained in speaking at the weekly club meetings that he was perfectly at ease and left an excellent impression upon his auditors. He thanked the donors of the flagpole, referring to the generous encouragement and support which the town had always accorded the club, and concluded by expressing admiration for the clever surprise which had been planned and carried through so successfully. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

At the conclusion of Reub's speech the occasion assumed an informal character. Many of the visitors had never been inside the club house, and the boys took pleasure in showing them its various features.

The flagpole was admired by all. Its graceful tapering proportions were set off splendidly by the beautiful flag which tugged proudly at its halyards. The boys were pleased beyond measure at the kindness of their friends, and Reub's speech of thanks was supplemented by many individual expressions of gratitude.

Finally the gathering broke up. Cordiality and good feeling was manifest on every hand, and as the boys shook hands with their departing guests they truly felt that it was the proudest moment of their lives.

Not long afterward they purchased an American flag, the Stars and Stripes making a pleasant alternate to the pennant. A flag was raised every morning, and every evening it was taken down and stowed away carefully in the club house. In rainy weather of course no flag was displayed.

The organization of a track team was the next enterprise of the Perseverance club. The next tale in the series will tell how the team was started, how a track was built and how the young athletes held a field and track meet.

THE MAYOR PULLED THE HALYARDS.

A WATCH FACE AS A COMPASS.

If you ever get lost in a forest or drift out to sea in your sailboat, the face of your watch will serve as a compass to help you find your way home, provided you can see the sun. You have only to hold the watch flat in your hand, with the hour mark then indicated as the time of day pointed directly at the sun, and a point half way between that hour mark and XII. will be opposite to due south in the sky.

For example, supposing that it is 10 o'clock in the morning, hold the watch so that the mark X. points straight at the sun, and the mark XI., half way between X. and XII., will be pointing towards the south.

Or, supposing it is four o'clock in the afternoon, hold the watch so that IIII. points straight at the sun, and the mark II., half way between IIII. and XII., will be pointing toward the south.

This rule is infallible, as you may find by testing it at any hour of the day, for it is based on a very simple scientific principle. The entire circuit of the heavens, as traversed by the sun in 24 hours, is reckoned 360 degrees—that is, the sun travels 15 degrees every hour. Now, let your watch dial represent the circuit of the heavens, each of the 12-hour spaces standing for 30 degrees. Each half-hour space, therefore, would stand for 15 degrees.

USING THE WATCH COMPASS.

If it is 10 o'clock in the morning and you let X. point toward the sun, you will see that in two hours' time the sun will be on the meridian, or due south; but as every half-hour space on your watch represents 15 degrees, the distance travelled by the sun in one hour, it will travel two of these spaces in two hours. In other words, at the expiration of two hours the sun will be on the meridian, and the meridian is now, therefore, opposite to XI., because XI. is two half-hour spaces from X.

If it is 4 o'clock, the sun is four hours past the meridian, and the meridian, therefore, is opposite to a point four half-hour spaces back from IIII., which is II.

Ears do not change shape after childhood, although they enlarge slightly after middle life. It has been found that the right and left of each pair of ears usually vary in shape.

An extraordinary affair took place at Rhyl on Saturday. Mrs. Williams, the wife of a carpenter in that town, had for some years lost her speech in consequence of a paralytic stroke, but upon being informed that her four-year-old son had been nearly killed through being run over by a cart she went into a fit, when her speech returned in a marvellous manner, and since then she has been able to articulate words, and hopes are now entertained that she will recover her voice completely.

WHAT'S THE TROUBLE?—Is it Sick Headache? Is it Biliousness? Is it Sluggish Liver? Is your skin sallow? Do you feel more dead than alive? Your system needs toning—Your Liver isn't doing its work—Don't resort to strong drugs—Dr. Agnew's Little Pills, 10 cents for 40 doses, will work wonders for you. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—85.

THE LIGHTNING ARTIST---A PARTY TRICK.

BY LAWRENCE B. FLETCHER.

Cover a chromo, or even an oil painting—for it will not be injured—with a thick coating of dry chalk or "whiting" so that it shows no trace of a picture, but looks like a blank canvas. Then place it on an easel gently, so as not to dislodge the chalk, and call in your friends. You have provided yourself, of course, with a palette richly bedaubed with oil colors and allowed to dry. If you do not own and cannot borrow a palette and colors, make a palette of cardboard and drop sealing wax of various colors along its edge. Any old brushes will do, and the more you have of them the better. They must be thoroughly saturated with water, but not dripping, as a falling drop of milky water might "give the whole thing away."

Now set to work and "paint" with rapid strokes, making a great show of mixing colors on your palette and changing brushes frequently, so that the picture as it grows beneath your magic brush shall not be clouded by adhering chalk.

THE CANVAS MUST LOOK BLANK.

DANIEL BOONE---A HISTORY TALE.

BY KATE STEPHENS.

On the first day of January, 1778, Boone went, with a party of 30 men, to make salt at Blue Licks, on Licking River. In the account of what happened afterward the Kentucky hunter says:

"On February 7, as I was hunting to procure meat for the company, I saw a party of 102 Indians. They pursued and took me and brought me back to the licks, where 27 men were still, three having returned home with the salt. I, knowing it was impossible for any men to escape, gave them notice at a distance, and ordered them not to resist, but to surrender themselves captives.

"We proceeded as prisoners to old Chillicothe, the principal Indian town on Little Miami. During our travels the Indians entertained us well, and their affection for us was so great that they utterly refused to leave me in captivity to the British, as they left my men.

"At Chillicothe I was adopted, according to Indian custom, into a family as a son, and had a great share of the affection of my new parents and brothers and sisters.

"I was exceedingly familiar and friendly with the Indians, and because I appeared cheerful and satisfied they put great confidence in me. Often I went hunting with them, and frequently gained their applause for my activity at our shooting matches. I was careful not to exceed many of them in shooting, for none are more envious than they in this sport. They showed in their countenances and gestures the greatest joy when they exceeded me, and when they failed envy was evident. I slept and ate with them.

"Finally, in June, I began to plan an escape. Early in that month they took me to some salt springs and kept me there making salt for 10 days. During this time I also hunted some for them. When I returned to Chillicothe I was alarmed to see 450 warriors painted and armed in a fearful manner.

"I determined to escape. On the 16th, before sunrise, I crept away in the most secret manner, and after a journey of 160 miles arrived at Boonsborough on the 20th. During my journey I had but one meal.

"I found our fortress in a bad state of defence. We fell to work, and at length, after 10 days, our repairs were completed. We daily expected the attacking Indians. But a prisoner whom they had taken, and who escaped, told us their expedition against our fortress was delayed three weeks by my secret running away that June morning."

THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG ABOUT THIS PICTURE. CAN ANY OF OUR READERS TELL WHAT IT IS?

City Churches and Their Pastors.

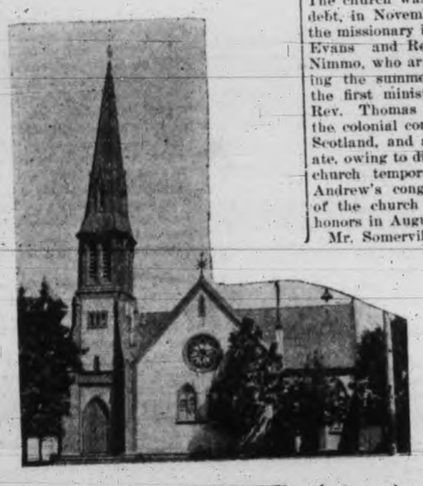
No. 2—First Presbyterian.

AT a glance one almost instinctively associates the subject of this sketch with the Presbyterian church. His sterling loyalty to the grand old institution in which he has labored so faithfully appears to have left its impress on his personality, just as most men bear some infallible evidences of their pursuits in life. Rev. Dr. Campbell belongs to that venerable school of Presbyterian pulpiteers which inflexibly excludes anything in the way of sensational coloring from its method of advocacy. He is always deliberate and dignified, at times judicial, and relies principally on logic to force conviction where eloquence fails. Frequently, however, when referring to some epoch in Scripture, or in the annals of modern nations, he sounds an eloquent tribute in which he shows his familiarity with history and a sound estimate of historical characters.

Rev. Dr. Campbell.

To those on the qui vive for instruction, Dr. Campbell's discourses are always instructive. They do not appeal to the roving church-goer who delights to take in rhetorical art galleries, whose impressions are often about as lasting as moisture on a mirror. Without embellishment and verbal extravagance, they challenge the consideration of those who are anxious to deal in facts.

The pastor of the First Presbyterian church is noted for his fervent patriotism, plainly evident when he launches into a glowing eulogy of the glories of the Anglo-Saxon race. This is as it should be, because the learned doctor is closely related to the great Lord Clyde, the immortal Sir Colin, of the "thin red line" fame. He has all the national pride and enthusiasm which were characteristic of this celebrated soldier, and is never more at home than when referring to the deeds that have made his country and the Empire great and respected.



First Presbyterian Church.

He was born in Aryleshire, Scotland, in 1845, and was educated at Stayner (Ont.) public school, at Toronto Collegiate Institute, at the University of Toronto, where he took his B. A. and M. A. degrees, and at Knox College, Toronto, where he was made Ph. D.

In 1874 he was ordained to the ministry, and has been pastor successively in the towns of Cannington, Harriston and Collingwood, Ont. From the latter place he came to Victoria in 1892, succeeding the late Rev. Donald Fraser, M. A., in the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church. In his early days he served as a school teacher, and was an examiner of candidates for the teaching profession. He has also filled the office of inspector of schools.

Rev. Dr. Campbell has also found time for literary work, having written magazine articles on "The Constitution of Canada," "Responsible Government" and "The Evidences of Christianity." He is a member of a number of benevolent organizations.

First Presbyterian Church.

The First Presbyterian church, the first congregation of this denomination organized west of Winnipeg, was instituted in 1862, when Alex Laury moved, seconded by Alex. Wilson, "that this meeting do organize itself into a congregation to be called the First Presbyterian church of Vancouver Island."

Mr. Wilson is the only one now in the present congregation who was at its organization. He has ever since been faithful to the church at the corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets, built on a beautiful site, which even then cost $1,100. The cornerstone of that historic temple was laid in March, 1863, by Chief Justice Cameron, to whom a silver trowel, suitably inscribed, was presented. The church was opened, nearly free of debt, in November of the same year, by the missionary in charge, assisted by Dr. Evans and Revs. R. Jameson and J. Nimmo, who arrived as missionaries during the summer. The Rev. Mr. Hall, the first minister, was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Somerville, sent out by the colonial committee of the Church of Scotland, and after a few years' pastorate, owing to difficulties which arose over church temporalities, he organized St. Andrew's congregation, the cornerstone of the church being laid with Masonic honors in August, 1868.

Mr. Somerville was succeeded in First church by Rev. Dr. Reid, who came from England, zealous and energetic, and did good work in building up the congregation. He was in turn followed by Rev. Dr. Fraser, sent from Ontario by the Presbyterian church in Canada, a man of good executive ability and pulpit power. During his pastorate the church was remodelled and enlarged at the cost of $9,000, and the auditorium made one of the neatest and most comfortable of the city churches, with a seating capacity for seven hundred.

Rev. Dr. Fraser was succeeded by the present pastor.

THRIVE ON VEGETABLES.

Russia boasts of the world's greatest choir. It is in the cathedral of Alexander Nevoski in St. Petersburg, and is attached to a convent erected in honor of the patron saint of Russia. Its members, of which there are about 30, are all monks, and are chosen from the best voices in all the Russian monasteries.

When a fine singer appears among the novitiates he is sent to the monastery of Alexander Nevoski, where he is trained as carefully as an opera singer, and remains there doing nothing except assisting at the music at mass in the morning and vespers in the afternoon, until he becomes aged, when he retires on a pension.

Some of the voices are of marvellous strength and sweetness, and it is said that some members of the choir can shatter a thin glass into fragments by singing into it, so powerful are the vibration of their tones.

The monks are all vegetarians. They never eat meat. The rules of the Russian church forbid them to shave, and their hair is worn like a woman's. Unlike ordinary monks, they are fastidious about their appearance, and put up their hair and whiskers in papers every night, so that they are wavy and curly.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

The burghers of Holland propose to engage upon a great work of land reclamation. They intend to increase their territory to the extent of 800 square miles, by converting what is water into land, and are prepared to spend over £15,000,000 in the execution of this big national labor.

In the German cities it is refreshing to find scattered through each park many good-sized beds of clean sand. These beds are confined by a wooden border to prevent the sand being scattered or washed away by rains. These small spots of delight for the children are largely used.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side, and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—83.

KISSES THAT HAVE BEEN FATAL

Fatal figures are not mere figures of speech. In many a case they have literally been the cause not of one death, but a succession of them. Perhaps the most fatal kiss ever known was that given by a young Spanish sailor to his fiancee nine years ago, for it brought about the decimation of a town. A Spanish vessel put into the little seaport of Candalo, on the coast of Florida, flying the yellow flag, and was accordingly ordered to remain in quarantine, for more than one member of the crew exhibited symptoms of bubonic plague. But the sailor disobeyed orders, and put off in a boat for the shore one evening, where, having sought out his fiancee, whom he had not seen for some years, he kissed her. A few days later the effects of the kiss became painfully evident, though the culprit returned to his ship by stealth the same night. The girl succumbed to the plague, which spread rapidly through the town so rapidly that more than two hundred persons died out of a total population of 1,500. Kisses once cost the lives of many brave soldiers in the British army. The beautiful Duchess of Gordon in 1794 raised the famous Gordon Highlanders by giving a thousand recruits a kiss and a golden guinea apiece. The regiment was raised to its full strength in a few days. The men were then sent out against the French, and in the very first battle in which they took part more than 250 fell either killed or wounded.—Exchange.

SNOW STOPS BULLETS.

Experiments which have been made near Christiania, in Norway, with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, seem to show that during a winter campaign snow can be used most effectively by the soldiers.

The experiments showed that a bullet from this rifle could not penetrate loose snow more than a yard and a half. The same result was obtained no matter from what distance the shot was fired.

Military experts, consequently, point out that snow offers more resistance to the penetration of such a bullet than any kind of wood, and almost as much as earth, and that therefore it might be advisable, whenever it is possible, to use snow as a material for intrenchments and other works during a campaign.

Ouida thinks that the "shake-hands," as she terms it, is the most vulgar form of salutation.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SAMUEL DALE HARRIS, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the above named Samuel Dale Harris, late of Victoria, B. C., deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands, duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are required to pay such indebtedness to Agnes Moore Harris and Albert Edward Wade, the executors of the personal estate of the said deceased, at the office of their solicitors, Messrs. Robertson & Robertson, No. 8 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., on or before the 20th day of July, A. D., 1902, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have then had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim they have not had notice at the time of distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 16th day of June, A. D., 1902.

ROBERTSON & ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for the Executors.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN PEARCE, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the above named John Pearce, deceased, who died on or about the 17th day of May, 1902, are required, on or before the 20th day of July, 1902, to send by post prepaid or deliver to James Lidstone Crimp and John Dart Bryant, the executors of the last will of the said deceased with codicil thereto, at 95 Cadboro Bay road, or 146 Chatham street, full particulars of their claims duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

Notice is further given that after such last mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they will then have notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

And notice is further given that all persons from whom moneys were due to the said John Pearce on or before the said 17th day of May last are required to pay the same, if not already paid, to the said executors within the period above mentioned.

Dated the 12th day of June, 1902.

J. L. CRIMP,
J. D. BRYANT,
Executors.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders for the erection of a frame dwelling house on Linden avenue will be received up to noon on Saturday, 21st inst.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. MACLURE,
Architect,
Room 5, Five Sisters' Block.

NOTICE.

Application will be made by the undersigned at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, to be held after the expiration of one (1) month from this date, for the transfer of the license to sell beer, spirits and other fermented liquors by retail at the Capitol Saloon, number 7 Yates street, Victoria, from Albert Charles Flewin to Robert Williams, of Victoria.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1902.

JOSEPH LOEWEN,
ALLAN GRAHAM,
Executors of Thomas Flewin, deceased.
MARY AGUSTA FLEWIN.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at their next sitting, for a transfer of the license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the premises known as the "California" Hotel, Johnson street, from us to Henry R. Watson.

Dated the 13th day of June, 1902.

R. W. BICKLE.
W. H. VICKERS.
By their Attorney in fact, Joseph Loewen.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

DOMINION OF CANADA

SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS

For Disposal of Minerals on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon Territory.

COAL.

Coal lands may be purchased at $10.00 per acre for soft coal, and $20.00 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at such rate as may from time to time be specified by Order in Council shall be collected on the gross output.

QUARTZ.

Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding Free Miner's Certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A Free Miner's Certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of $10.00 per annum for an individual, and from $50.00 to $100.00 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A Free Miner having discovered mineral in place may locate a claim 1,500x1,500 feet by marking out the same with two legal posts, bearing location notices, one at each end on the line of the lode or vein.

The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a Mining Recorder's Office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is $5.00.

At least $100.00 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the Mining Recorder in lieu thereof. When $500.00 has been expended or paid the locator may, upon having a survey made and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1.00 an acre.

Permission may be granted by the Minister of the Interior to locate claims containing iron and mica, also copper, in the Yukon Territory, of an area not exceeding 160 acres.

The patent for a mining location shall provide for the payment of royalty on the sales not exceeding five per cent.

PLACER MINING, MANITOBA AND THE N. W. T., EXCEPTING THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5.00, renewable yearly. On the North Saskatchewan River claims are either bar or bench, the former being 100 feet long and extending between high and low water mark. The latter includes bar diggings, but extends back to the base of the hill or bank, but not exceeding 1,000 feet. Where steam power is used, claims 200 feet wide may be obtained.

DREDGING IN THE RIVERS OF MANITOBA AND THE N. W. T., EXCEPTING THE YUKON TERRITORY.

A Free Miner may obtain only two leases of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars of the river below low water mark, and subject to the rights of all persons who have, or who may receive, entries for bar diggings or bench claims, except on the Saskatchewan River, where the lessee may dredge to high water mark on each alternate leasehold.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles, but where a person or company has obtained more than one lease one dredge for each fifteen miles or fraction is sufficient. Rental $10.00 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of two and a half per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.00.

DREDGING IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Six leases of five miles each may be granted to a free miner for a term of twenty years, also renewable.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars in the river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the 1st day of August in the year of the date of the lease.

The lessee shall have one dredge in operation within two years from the date of the lease, and one dredge for each five miles within six years from such date. Rental, $100.00 per mile for first year, and $10.00 per mile for each subsequent year. Royalty ten per cent. on the output in excess of $15,000.00.

PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Creek, Gulch, River and Hill Claims shall not exceed 250 feet in length, measured on the base line or general direction of the creek or gulch, the width being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. All other Placer Claims shall be 250 feet square.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end bearing notices. Entry must be obtained within ten days if the claim is within ten miles of Mining Recorder's office. One extra day allowed for each additional ten miles or fraction.

The person or company staking a claim, and each person in his or its employment, except house servants, must hold a Free Miner's Certificate.

The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim 1,000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1,500 feet altogether, on the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary claims only.

Entry fee $15.00. Royalty at the rate of five per cent. charged on the gross output of the claim, with the exception of an annual exemption of $5,000.00.

No Free Miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim on each separate river, creek or gulch, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and Free Miners, not exceeding ten in number, may work their claims in partnership, by filing notice and paying fee of $2.00. A claim may be abandoned and another obtained on the same creek, gulch or river, by giving notice, and paying a fee.

Work must be done on a claim each year to the value of at least $200.00, or in lieu of work payment may be made to the Mining Recorder each year for the first three years of $200.00 and after that $400.00 for each year.

A certificate that work has been done or fee paid must be obtained each year; if not, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by a Free Miner.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by having a survey made, and publishing notices in the Yukon Official Gazette.

HYDRAULIC MINING, YUKON TERRITORY.

Locations suitable for hydraulic mining, having a frontage of from one to five miles, and a depth of one mile or more, may be leased for twenty years, provided the ground has been prospected by the applicant or his agent; is found to be unsuitable for placer mining; and does not include within its boundaries any mining claims already granted. A rental of $150.00 for each mile of frontage, and a royalty of five per cent. on the gross output, less an annual exemption of $25,000.00, are charged. Operations must be commenced within one year from the date of the lease, and not less than $5,000.00 must be expended annually. The lease excludes all base metals, quartz and coal, and provides for the withdrawal of unoperated land for agricultural or building purposes.

PETROLEUM.

All unappropriated Dominion Lands shall, after the 1st of July, 1901, be open to prospecting for petroleum. Should the prospector discover oil in paying quantities he may acquire 640 acres of available land, including and surrounding his discovery at the rate of $1.00 an acre, subject to royalty at such rate as may be specified by Order in Council.

JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
Ottawa, 19th Dec., 1901.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ld.

Time Table.—Effective June 1st, 1902.

ALASKA ROUTE—FOR SKAGWAY DIRECT.

	Lv. Victoria. 1 a.m.	Lv. Vancouver. 8 p.m.
Per Charmer.		
Princess May	June 26	June 26
Princess May	July 6	July 6
	Lv. Victoria. 11 a.m.	Lv. Vancouver. 8 p.m.
S. S. Amur	June 21	June 22
S. S. Amur	July 2	July 3

To Vancouver, daily, 1 a. m.

To Alert Bay, Rivers Inlet, Nama, Skeena River Points, Naas and intermediate points, Thursdays, 11 p. m.

To New Westminster and way ports, Tuesday and Friday, 7 a. m.

From New Westminster for Chilliwack and way landings, on Fraser River, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock.

To Ahousett and intermediate points, 1st, 7th and 14th day of each month, at 23 o'clock; for Quatsino, Cape Scott and way ports, 20th, at 23 o'clock.

All steamers from Victoria sail from C. P. R. wharf. The company reserves right of changing time table at any time without notification.

For particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to nearest agent, or

J. W. TROUP, Manager, Victoria, B. C.
E. J. COYLE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.
H. H. ABBOTT, General Agent, Victoria.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR

South-Eastern Alaska.

LEAVE VICTORIA.

Cottage City, 6 a. m., June 15, July 3, 15, 27, Spokane, 9 p.m., June 14, 28, July 12, 26.

LEAVE SEATTLE.

Cottage City, City of Seattle, or City of Topeka, 9 p. m., June 4, 14, 16, 19, 28, July 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. Spokane, 9 a.m., June 14, 28, July 12, 26.

For Nome

LEAVE SEATTLE.

Senator, 9 p. m., July 1, 31. Valencia, 9 p. m., June 7, July 16.

For San Francisco

LEAVE VICTORIA.

Steamships City of Puebla, Umatilla or Queen, carrying H. B. M. mails, 8 p. m., June 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Aug. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in Southern California, Mexico, and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder.

Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf St., Victoria, B. C.
TICKET OFFICE, 113 James St., Seattle.
M. TALBOT, Consul. Agent.
C. W. MILLER, Asst. Genl. Agent, Ocean Dock, Seattle.
C. D. DUWANN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

Atlantic Steamship Sailings

From Montreal.	
Numidian—Allan Line	June 28
Ionian—Allan Line	July 5
Parisian—Allan Line	July 12
Tunisian—Allan Line	July 19
Lake Champlain—Beaver Line	June 26
Lake Ontario—Beaver Line	July 3
Lake Simcoe—Beaver Line	July 10
From Boston.	
Merion—Dominion Line	June 25
New England—Dominion Line	July 2
Saxonia—Cunard Line	July 8
From New York.	
Umbria—Cunard Line	June 28
Lucania—Cunard Line	July 5
Etruria—Cunard Line	July 12
Oceanic—White Star Line	June 25
Majestic—White Star Line	July 2
Celtic—White Star Line	July 4
Furst Bismarck—Ham.-American	June 26
Columbia—Hamburg-American	July 3
St. Paul—American Line	June 25
St. Louis—American Line	July 2

For further information apply to

H. H. ABBOTT,
Agent for All Lines,
86 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

FOR

Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

S.S. ALAMEDA, to sail Saturday, June 21, at 2 p. m.

S.S. AUSTRALIA, for Tahiti, July 15, at 10 a. m.

S.S. SONOMA, to sail Thursday, July 3, at 10 a. m.

J. D. SPRECKLES & BROS. CO.,
Agents, 643 Market Street.
Freight office, 329 Market Street, San Francisco.

S. S. HAZELTON

Will Leave Port Essington For Hazelton

And way landings on the Skeena River on or about April 22nd. Regular trips will be made at frequent intervals thereafter.

Close connection with mail steamers from Victoria and Vancouver.

For rates of passage and freight apply to

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Spokane Falls & Northern R'y Co.
Nelson & Ft. Sheppard R'y Co.
Red Mountain R'y Co.

The only all rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and intermediate points, connecting at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co.

Connects at Rossland with the Canadian Pacific Ry. for Boundary Creek points.

Connects at Meyers Falls with stage daily for Republic.

Buffet service on trains between Spokane and Nelson.

EFFECTIVE MAY 5th, 1901.

Leave.	Day Train.	Arrive.
9.20 a.m.	Spokane	7.15 p.m.
12.25 p.m.	Rossland	4.10 p.m.
9.40 a.m.	Nelson	6.45 p.m.

H. A. JACKSON.

THE White Pass and Yukon Route

To the Atlin, Big Salmon, White Horse, Hootalinqua, Stewart River, Klondike, Koyukuk and Yukon Mining Districts. Through Line, Skagway to Dawson. Daily train service between Skagway and White Horse.

Trains connect directly at Caribou with the Company's steamers for all Lake Points, including the Atlin, Taku and Golden Gate Mining Camps.

Regular steamer service will be maintained during the open season of navigation between White Horse and Mason's and Eureka Landings, the points of departure for the Big Salmon Mines.

At White Horse the trains connect with the British Yukon Navigation Company's fine fleet of River Steamers, giving daily service to Hootalinqua, Stewart River, Dawson, etc.

Connections made at Dawson for all Camps in the Koyukuk District; also all Lower Yukon River Points, including St. Michaels and Nome.

J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent,
100 Government St., Victoria.

A. B. NEWELL,
Vice-President and General Manager.

J. FRANCIS LEE,
Traffic Manager.

Seattle, Wash., and Skagway, Alaska.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

And Soo Pacific Line

WORLD'S SCENIC ROUTE

LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE.

To all points in Canada and the United States.

THE FASTEST AND BEST EQUIPPED TRAIN CROSSING THE CONTINENT.

SAILINGS FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

ATHENIAN	JUNE 23
EMPRESS OF CHINA	JULY 7
EMPRESS OF INDIA	JULY 28

SAILINGS FOR HONOLULU AND AUSTRALIA.

AORANGI	JUNE 27
MOANA	JULY 25
MIOWERA	AUGUST 22

And every four weeks thereafter.

For full particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to

E. J. COYLE,
A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B. C.
H. H. ABBOTT,
86 Government St., Victoria.

VICTORIA & SIDNEY RAILWAY.

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows:

DAILY.

Leave Victoria at.....8.00 a.m., 4.00 p.m. Central Station (Market Building).
Leave Sidney at.....9.00 a.m., 5.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Leave Victoria at.....8.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m. Central Station (Market Building).

SUNDAY.

Leave Victoria at.....9.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m.

DAILY STEAMER TO CROFTON

Connecting with morning train at Sidney.

STR. "IROQUOIS"

Leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train on Monday and Thursday for

NANAIMO

And way ports. Returning, leaves Nanaimo on Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m., arrives Victoria 6.30 p. m. same evening.

ISLANDS RUN

Steamer Iroquois leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train on Wednesday and Saturday for Salt Spring, Mayne, Pender, Saturna and Galiano Islands.

EXCURSIONS

The Victoria & Sidney Railway and connecting steamers have the finest points near Victoria for Excursion, Tourist and Picnic Parties. The beach at Sidney is a favorite spot for campers. Call at Central Station (Market Building), or Telephone 611 for full information.

JAS. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

The Best Of Everything

Yes, that is just what you get if you travel by the

North-Western Line

TO CHICAGO

By Way of the

Two Big Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul

All through trains from North Pacific Coast connect with trains of this line IN UNION DEPOT, ST. PAUL. Eight of the finest trains in the world every day in the year between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. Call or write for information.

F. W. PARKER,
General Agent,
151 Yesler Way, Seattle, Wash.

"The Milwaukee"

A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Pioneer Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago. "The only perfect trains in the world." Understand: Connections are made with All Transcontinental Lines, assuring the passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric lights, steam heat, of a verity equalled by no other line.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

For rates, pamphlets, or other information, address,

J. W. CASEY,
Trav. Pass. Agt.,
Seattle, Wash.

C. J. EDDY,
General Agent,
Portland, Ore.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

TICKETS TO KOOTENAI, CANADIAN, AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN POINTS.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE

—TO—

St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis, Chicago

AND POINTS EAST.

Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers. Dining and Buffet Smoking Library Cars.

DAILY TRAINS; FAST TIME; SERVICE AND SCENERY UNEQUALLED.

For Rates, Folders and Full Information regarding Eastern Trip, call on or address,

K. J. BURNS, General Agent.

75 Government Street, Victoria.

A. B. C. DENNISTON, G. W. P. A.,
612 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Passengers can leave and arrive daily by steamers Rosalie or Majestic, connecting at Seattle with overland flyer.

JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.

Fortnightly Sailings.

"KAGA MARU" will leave Victoria July 1st, 1902, for China, Japan and all Asiatic ports.

K. J. BURNS, General Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC TICKET OFFICE.

Cor. Government and Yates Streets, VICTORIA

WHEN GOING TO

St. Paul, Chicago, New York or Eastern Canadian Points

TAKE THE

Northern Pacific Railway,

And Enjoy a Ride on the

Famous North Coast Limited

The only up-to-date train crossing the continent. Cheap rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis and return, good to return to Sept. 1st, $52 for the round trip. Dates of sale, June 28th, July 1st and 3rd.

Steamship tickets on sale to all European points.

For further information apply to

A. D. CHARLTON,
A. G. P. A.
Portland, Ore.

C. E. LANG,
General Agent,
Victoria, B.C.

E. & N. RAILWAY

FIFTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERT

Sunday, June 22

AT

DUNCAN'S

Trains leave Victoria at 9.00 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. Returning, leave Duncans at 6.05 p. m.

Fare for the round trip,

Only 50 Cents

Bicycles free.

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902.

King Edward VII.

An Appreciation.

A GOOD judge of the King said of him once: "He has in him all sorts of pleasant impulses towards his fellow-men. It pleases him to give pleasure. That is a trait which shows itself in what are called little things. It may be a sense of public duty which has led him during a great part of his life to put himself at the disposal of the public in public matters. His very frequent presence at ceremonies of public interest—charities, dinners in aid of chairities, the opening of hospitals, and the like—is in discharge of the obligation imposed on him by his position. But the way in which he does the duty is his own. He accepts it all heartily, enters into the spirit of the occasion, makes himself welcome and others welcome to him. If he is bored you would never guess it. His face lights up as it does in other scenes which must be pleasanter to him. He takes, or appears to take, an interest in proceedings which are often deadly dull. He listens, or seems to listen, to dull speeches often long. He himself speaks briefly and to the point, and is always in touch with his audience."

Those who have seen much of the King in public will testify that this witness is true and presents an altogether correct picture of the King's genial demeanor. He is "pleased to give pleasure," and spares no personal exertion to accomplish this. An instance of this occurs to the writer. The King was suffering from a cold, but nevertheless was anxious not to be absent from the farewell concert given by Mr. Sims Reeves in the Albert hall. Accordingly, he appeared in the Royal box, to the delight of the vast audience, and went during the interval into the artistes' room to compliment the veteran tenor on his singing. For some days afterwards the King was unwell and had to keep indoors, but he was glad to have been present on so interesting an occasion, and to have given such pleasure to Mr. Sims Reeves.

The King's liking for the Continent has led to a wide friendship with the members of most of the Royal families in Europe. Of course, he is connected with nearl every court by the ties of family relationship. Queen Victoria was called "the grandmother of Europe," and her son lost no opportunity of cementing the bonds between this country and our neighbors. He has always been popular in France, from the early days of childhood when he was taken to the Chateau d'Eu by the Queen and Prince Albert. On one visit in his boyhood, it is said, the little Prince begged the beautiful Empress Eugene to keep him and his sister a little while longer. "But," said the Empress, "they will miss you." "O no," said the Prince of Wales, "there are plenty of us left at home!"

When the Emperor and Empress came, in their hour of dethronement, to England, the Prince of Wales showed them every possible attention, and had a genuine regard for the poor sick Emperor. He liked the Prince Imperial, and when the young Prince perished so tragically in Zululand the Prince of Wales hastened to console the widowed and bereaved Empress. He was present when the Prince Imperial was buried at Chislehurst in the magnificent mausoleum which is a standing memorial of the love of a wife and mother.

As Prince of Wales he was a good friend to the Comte de Paris when he settled in this country on a charming estate in Buckinghamshire. He was also on terms of friendship with the Duke of Orleans and Prince Henry of Orleans, but the reprehensible attitude taken by the Duke of Orleans some years ago caused all our Royal family to show in a marked way their disapproval of his conduct, which was as unjustifiable as it was inexplicable. We believe that before Queen Victoria died the Duke sent a most penitent apology to her, and received from her—whose wish was to be at peace with all—a kindly acknowledgment.

The King is so excellent a linguist, that when he goes abroad he can adapt himself with the greatest ease and tact to the various countries he visits. His French is as good as a Frenchman's, and his German is almost as exact in its mastery of accent and idiom. This gift of languages has much to do with the King's charm as a host. He can turn from one foreign guest to another, and please each with a graceful compliment in the tongue most familiar to them.

An instance may be given of the King's readiness to grasp the humor of a situation. Not very long ago a certain very excellent peer, who is an aggressive anti-Ritualist, was conversing with him at the House of Lords. He expressed a pious hope that the Prince would assert his opposition to "all this Ritualism and Romanism." Later on the Prince was seen by another peer looking for something, and the nobleman asked if he could be of any assistance. The Prince, who had forgotten where he had left his hat, said, laughingly, "I am only looking for my mitre."

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff tells in one of his volumes of reminiscences a story which illustrates how observant the King is: "Captain Webb, who is the working head of the Trinity House, with whom I dined," writes Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, "mentioned that the Prince of Wales had one day been expressing to him a very great interest in the Eddystone Lighthouse. Captain Webb asked why he was interested in this more than in other and more notable lighthouses, and was informed that it figured on the coinage, a fact which had escaped his notice."

It was while sitting on the Royal Commission to inquire into the housing of the poor that the Prince asked that Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M.P., should be introduced to him. Later Mr. Broadhurst was invited to spend a week-end at Sandringham. We quote the words of Mr. Broadhurst anent this pleasant incident: "I will not pretend that I accepted the offer of Royal hospitality with anything but the greatest delight. I spent three days at Sandringham with the Prince and Princess, and I can honestly say that I was never entertained more to my liking, and never felt more at home when paying a visit than I did on this occasion. I arrived at Sandringham on Friday night, and remained until the following Monday evening. On my arrival H. R. H. personally conducted me to my rooms, made a careful inspection to see that all was right, stoked the fires, and then, after satisfying himself that all my wants were provided for, withdrew and left me for the night. In order to meet the difficulty in the matter of dress (Mr. Broadhurst did not possess a dress-coat), dinner was served to me in my own rooms every night."

The Prince did all in his power to make the Labor M. P. welcome. He took him all over the estate, and the Princess showed him the dairy. On Sunday he directed him to a Methodist chapel, and received in good part Mr. Broadhurst's suggestion that a nearer place of worship would be appreciated by the Nonconformists. He escorted him to the village club room, and sat there while several laborers partook of refreshment. Altogether Mr. Broadhurst sums up his novel experiences thus naively: "I left Sandringham with a feeling of one who had spent a week-end with an old chum of his own rank in society, rather than one who had been entertained by the Heir-Apparent and his Princess." The incident did equal credit, we think, to host and guest. The Prince was not less interested in another representative of labor—Mr. Joseph Arch, who had been such a leader of the agricultural laborers. In 1885 Mr. Arch was returned as Liberal member for the Northwest division of Norfolk, the constituency in which Sandringham is situated. He was henceforth proud to call himself "the Prince of Wales's own M.P." When the Royal Commission was formed to inquire into the condition of aged poor, the Prince of Wales and Mr. Joseph Arch were fellow-members. The Prince lost no opportunity of showing courtesy to Mr. Arch, and the latter has many pleasant recollections of his most distinguished constituent.

The King is very sensitive as to criticism, and has often desired to answer some of the mis-statements made concerning himself. But only in a very few instances, and then in an impersonal fashion, has he entered into the lists with his critics. After the first experience of annoyance has passed, he can laugh over some of the foolish and untrue paragraphs which from time to time have been printed by various newspapers.

King Edward is highly emotional, and this fact is the key to his character. It explains why he has so often done the right thing at precisely the right moment, and also why he has occasionally made great mistakes. He is a first-rate man of business—punctual, precise, and prompt in action. He is most affectionate in his nature, and the most loyal of friends. He is thoroughly British in his tastes, a keen sportsman, a hater of humbug, a lover of courage. He has a deep respect for good men, of whatever class or creed. "I loved that man!" he exclaimed, when he read the telegram which told of Archbishop Tait's death. The religion he believes is one which concerns itself with deeds as well as words: and that is why he can appreciate General Booth, Dr. Barnardo, Miss Agnes Weston, and other philanthropists. He has inherited from his father and mother a keen sense of duty, and no Heir-Apparent ever worked so long and thoroughly in the performance of those often wearisome tasks which fell to his lot. Since his accession, King Edward has proved that in his hands the power wielded so wisely by Queen Victoria will be administered as conscientiously. Every day he advances in the esteem and favor of his subjects all over the British Empire. His broad sympathies bring him in touch with all sorts and conditions of men, and he knows a good deal more of the wants and circumstances of his subjects than many supposedly well informed officials of his court.—Black and White.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

God Save our Gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God Save the King!
Send Him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God Save the King!

O Lord our God arise,
Scatter His enemies
And make them fall;
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On Thee our hopes we fix,
God Save us all!

Thy choicest gifts in store
On Him be pleased to pour;
Long may He reign.
May He defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice
God Save the King!

Queen Alexandra.

An Appreciation.

THE trite phrase of "Her Most Gracious Majesty" is most appropriately bestowed on Queen Alexandra, for the chief quality in her character can be best summed up in the word "grace," says Black and White. A British ambassador, the other day, was speaking of the Queen's tender heart, and he said that her eyes filled easily with tears whenever she heard any story of sorrow and distress. There have been so many instances of the Queen's consideration for the sufferings of other people, and her readiness to try and alleviate them, that one's only difficulty is to select examples. When the late Sir James Paget had blood poisoning after a surgical operation, he had to go for complete rest to Norwood. Not only did the Princess of Wales send a special nurse to aid in caring for the distinguished invalid, but she drove to Norwood herself in order to hear how he was progressing. She had herself benefited by Sir James Paget's skill, and was sorry that he who had relieved so much suffering should himself be ill. It is not always in the home circle that one receives compliments, but with regard to the Queen this has been the case, for her most warm appreciators are those who have seen most of her. For instance, we cull this extract from the diary of the late Duchess of Teck. It was written before the King started in 1875 for his tour in India. "On Sunday last we lunched with Wales and Alex . . . . and I thought her lovlier than ever. She is a very great darling, and I just adore her. Though I am quite in favor of Wales going to India, I grieve for her (the Princess of Wales) at the long separation, and wish she could have gone with him, if only for a part of the time."

A very beautiful instance, which will be new to our readers, can be given of Queen Alexandra's thoughtful sympathy. She heard that a venerable lady-in-waiting who had been in attendance on her mother, the late Queen of Denmark, for many years, lay dying. The information came to her in one of King Christian's weekly letters, which have always been such a joy to the Queen. He mentioned that the old lady's great wish, as she lay on her death-bed, was to speak once more with the royal lady whom she had known and loved since childhood. The Queen was unable to leave England at the time, but she had the happy inspiration of speaking an affectionate message of farewell into a phonograph. The phonograph was taken to the sick chamber just as the last hours of the lady-in-waiting were beginning to render her unconscious. It was not too late, however, for the words of the Queen to be heard by her old friend; for, as the vibrations of the message were lingering in her ear, she was heard to sigh happily as she said, "God bless you, dear," and passed away.

Soon after her marriage the Princess of Wales gave a sitting to Mr. W. P. Frith for a historical picture of the royal wedding. The artist records his difficulties. "I couldn't get the beautiful bride to sit still. She did not seem to realize that she must keep her face in one position if the painter was to catch a resemblance of it. I opened my heart to the Prince of Wales. 'You should scold her,' he said. At the same time Gibson, the sculptor, was doing her bust at Marlborough House. I was sent for one day by the Prince, and before I was admitted to an interview I was shown into the sculptor's studio, and found him waiting for a sitting from the Princess. I did not think the bust was very like her Royal Highness, and I said so. 'Well, you see,' replied Gibson, 'the Princess is a delightful lady, but she can't sit a bit.' The Prince and Princess entered at the moment, and the Prince told her that she sat properly neither to Mr. Gibson nor to Mr. Frith. 'I do, I do,' said the lady. 'You are two bad men!'" But neither of the artists had to complain again of their subject.

The Princess of Wales selected Mlle. Olga Neruda, sister of Lady Halle, as the teacher of her daughters. She has admitted Lady Halle to her friendship, and more than once honored the great violinist by attending musical soirees at her house. On these occasions, as may be imagined, the music was of the highest order, and was provided by Lady Halle's famous colleagues, such as Herr Joachim and Signor Piatti. Again and again the Princess and her daughters came to the popular concerts at St. James's hall, giving the shortest notice of their intention to be present, and desiring no recognition. I remember that they arrived a little late on one occasion, and waited patiently while a rather long movement in a concerto was being played, so as not to disturb the audience. Few occupants of the stalls were aware that the four ladies in black, who followed the music from full scores, were the Princess of Wales and her three daughters.

The Queen has always been very fond of the pianoforte, and from childhood she was accustomed to practice assiduously. A charming portrait of herself and her sisters seated at a pianoforte is here reproduced. She was a great admirer of Madame Schumann, and also of Sir Charles Halle, both artists who preferred to interpret ideas of composers rather than display the fireworks of a virtuoso.

A feature of the Princess's visit to Ireland in 1885 was the conferment of the degrees of Doctor of Music on her by Dublin University. She looked most charming as she donned the robe and hood, and one of the most popular portraits ever taken of her has been that which showed her as a Doctor of Music. She has been at the Bayreuth festival at least once, and is so fond of Wagner's music that she attended the special performances of his operas in London, although the lengthy programme involved dining at the opera house.

Several debutantes in the world of music have owed not a little of their social success to the Queen's kind personal interest in them. She has been specially partial to some of the young prodigies who were more in request a few years ago than at the present time. A command to play at Marlborough House was not so great an ordeal as it sounded, for everything was done to put the performer at his or her ease. The Princess hovered near the piano, ready to appreciate and compliment, and the player or singer was always made to feel welcome.

The Queen has a great liking for Bach's Passion music, and in the Lenten season she often attended St. Ann's Soho, where once a week it was given in a very beautiful manner as part of the evening service. Beyond causing a pew to be reserved for the royal party, no special atention was paid to the visitors, who were thus freed from embarrassment.

The following amusing account is given of an informal call made by Queen Alexandra when, as Princess of Wales, she was spending a holiday in Denmark. Her hostess was Lady Wain, who had a summer cottage at Sparveskjul. "It is not likely she would have found this quaintly-hidden cottage by herself," says the nephew of Lady Wain, writing concerning the visit, "were it not for her mother, the Queen Louise, who brought her there, being herself a not infrequent

though most informal called on my aunt, I was in the cottage at the time, in the uniform of a middy of the Royal Navy; but did not exactly behave according to the regulations! While I was cruising about in the pantry, bent on capturing a supply of 'short grub' for a fishing trip I had planned with a friend, a noise in the adjoining ante-room nailed me to the spot with apprehension. In stormed the housekeeper, as breathless as if she had been running a race, ejaculating: 'The Queen!' My aunt, who was resting upstairs, was roused. I dropped all thought of assaulting my aunt's famous preserves and slipped into the hothouse, where, hidden among the shrubbery, I could spy without much chance of being detected. To my surprise, there were two queens, or rather, the present British Queen with her mother. They talked amiably and in low conversational voices with my aunt, who could not have made her appearance more swiftly if the house had been on fire. The Princess of Wales went over the family albums, stopping at some of the pictures and asking for information. She looked so sweet and charming in her fluffy, white summer dress as she sat in a rustic chair, the sun falling on her high-set, chestnut-brown hair,' adds this impressionable young sailor, "that I had a good mind to go right up to her and kiss her—but I didn't! Although she was about forty-eight years of age at the time, she did not look more than thirty, and when she smiled and chatted one felt tempted to deduct a few more years."

A Forecast of the Coronation Ceremony

The form and order of the service that is to be performed and of the ceremonies that are to be observed in the coronation of their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, on Thursday, the 26th day of June, 1902.

The above is the title of the complete programme of the solemnity of their Majesties' coronation, just issued in London.

Section I.—The Preparation.

In the morning, upon the day of the coronation, early, care is to be taken that the Ampulla be filled with oil, and, together with the spoon, be laid ready upon the altar in the Abbey Church.

The Archbishops and Bishops' assistant, being already vested in their copes, the procession shall be formed immediately outside of the west door of the church, and shall wait till notice is given of the approach of their Majesties, and shall then begin to move into the church.

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Section II.—Entrance Into Church.

The King and Queen, as soon as they enter at the west door of the church, are to be received with the anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me," to be sung by the choir of Westminster.

The King and Queen in the meantime pass up through the body of the church, into and through the choir, and so up the stairs to the theatre; and having passed by their thrones they make their humble adoration, and then, kneeling at the faldstools set for them before their chairs, use some short private prayers; and after, sit down, not in their thrones, but in their chairs before, and below, their thrones.

Section III.—The Recognition.

The King and Queen being so placed, the Archbishop turneth to the east part of the theatre, and after, together with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable, and Earl Marshal (Garter King-of-Arms preceding them), goes to the other three sides of the theatre in this order, south, west and north, and at every of the four sides with a loud voice speaks to the people; and the King in the meanwhile, standing up by his chair, turns and shows himself unto the people at every of the four sides of the theatre, as the Archbishop is at every one of them, and while he speaks thus to the people:

Sirs,

I here present unto you King Edward, the Undoubted King of this Realm; Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your Homage, Are you willing to do the same?

The people signify their willingness and joy by loud and repeated acclamations, all with one voice, crying out:

God save King Edward.

Then the trumpets sound.

The Bible, Paten and Chalice are brought by the bishops who had borne them and placed upon the altar.

The King and Queen go to their chairs set for them on the south side of the altar, where they are to kneel at their faldstools, when the litany begins.

Sevtion IV.—The Litany.

The noblemen, who carry in procession the regalia, except those who carry the swords, come near to the altar, and present in order every one that he carries to the Archbishop, who delivers them to the Dean of Westminster, to be by him placed upon the altar, and then retire to the places appointed for them.

Then followeth the litany, to be sung by two bishops, vested in copes, and kneeling at a faldstool above the steps of the theatre, on the middle of the east side thereof, the choir singing the responses to the organ.

(The rest of Section IV. and the whole of Section V. are occupied with the Litany and the beginning of the Communion service.

Section VI.—The Sermon.

At the end of the Creed one of the bishops is ready in the pulpit, placed against the pillar at the northeast corner of the theatre, and begins the sermon, which is to be short, and suitable to the great occasion; which the King and Queen hear sitting in their respective chairs on the south side of the altar, over against the pulpit.

And whereas the King was uncovered during the saying of the Litany and the beginning of the Communion Service; when the sermon begins he puts on his cap of crimson velvet turned up with ermine, and so continues to the end of it.

On his right hand stands the Bishop of Durham, and beyond him, on the same side, the Lords that carry the Sword; on his left hand the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The two bishops that support the Queen stand on either side of her. And the lady that bears up the train, and her assistants, constantly attend Her Majesty during the whole ceremony.

On the north side of the altar sits the Archbishop in a purple velvet chair, and near to him the Archbishop of York; and the other bishops along the north side of the well, betwixt him and the pulpit. Near the Archbishop stands Garter-King-of-Arms, on the south side, east of the King's chair, nearer to the altar, are the Dean of Westminster, the rest of the bishops, who bear any part on the service, and the Prebendaries of Westminster.

Section VII.—The Oath.

The sermon being ended, and His Majesty having on Thursday, 14th February, 1901, in the presence of the two Houses of Parliament, made and signed the Declaration, the Archbishop goeth to the King, and standing before him, administers the Cornoation Oath, first asking the King,

Sir, is your Majesty willing to take the oath?

And the King answering,

I am willing.

The Archbishop ministereth these questions; and the King, having a book in his hands answers each question severally, as follows:

Archbishop: Will you solemnly promise to swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?

King: I solemnly promise so to do.

Archbishop: Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

King: I will.

Archbishop: Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the Settlement of the Church of England, and the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government thereof, as by Law established in England? And will you preserve upon the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Church therein committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by Law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?

King: All this I promise to do.

Then the King, arising out of his chair, supported as before, and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State being carried before him, shall go to the altar, and there being uncovered, make his Solemn Oath in the sight of all the people, to observe the Premiesses: Laying his right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the Great Bible, which is now brought from the altar by the Archbishop, and tendered to him as he kneels upon the steps, saying these words:

The things which I have here before promised, I will perform, and keep.

So help me God.

Then the King kisseth the Book, and signeth the Oath.

Section VIII.—The Anointing.

The King having thus taken his Oath, returns again to his Chair ;and both he and the Queen kneeling at their faldstools, the Archbishop beginneth the hymn, "Veni Creator Spiritus," and the choir singeth it out.

This being ended, the Archbishop saith a prayer.

This prayer being ended, the choir singeth the anthem, "Zadok the Priest."

In the meantime the King, rising from his devotions, having been disrobed of his Crimson Robes by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and having taken off his Cap of State, goes before the altar, supported and attended as before.

The King sits down in King Edward's chair (placed in the midst of the area over against the altar, with a faldstool before it), wherein he is to be anointed. Four Knights of the Garter (summoned by Garter King of Arms) hold over him a rich pall of silk, of cloth of gold, delivered to them by the Lord Chamberlain. The Dean of Westminster, taking the ampulla and spoon from off the altar, holdeth them ready, pouring some of the holy oil into the spoon, and with it the Archbishop anointeth the King in the form of a cross:

1. On the crown of the head, saying:

Be thy head anointed with holy oil, as kings, priests and prophets were anointed.

2. On the breast saying:

Be thy head anointed with holy oil.

3. On the palm of both the hands, saying:

Be thy hands anointed with holy oil.

And as Solomon was appointed King by Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated King over this people, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.—Amen.

Then the Dean of Westminster layeth the ampulla and spoon upon the altar, and the King kneeleth down at the faldstool, and the Archbishop, standing, saith a prayer or blessing over him.

The prayer being ended the King arises and resumes his seat in King Edward's Chair, while the Knights of the Garter give back the pall to the Lord Chamberlain, whereupon the King again arising, the Dean of Westminster puts upon His Majesty the Colobium Sindonis and the Supertunica or Close Pall of cloth of gold, together with a girdle of the same.

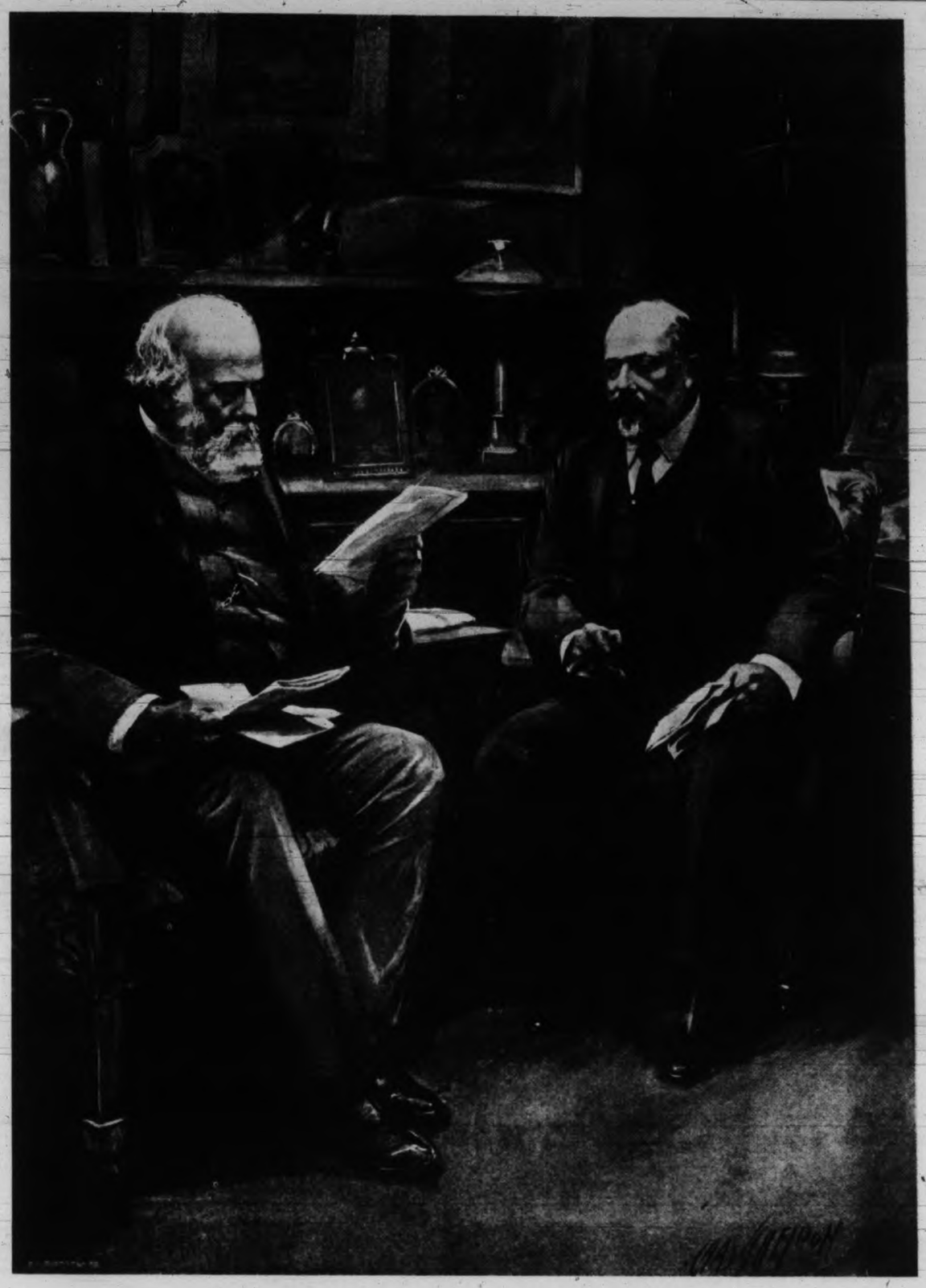
Section IX.—Preseting of Spurs and Sword—Girding and Oblation of Sword.

The spurs are brought from the altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who, kneeling down, touches His Majesty's heels therewith, and sends them back to the altar.

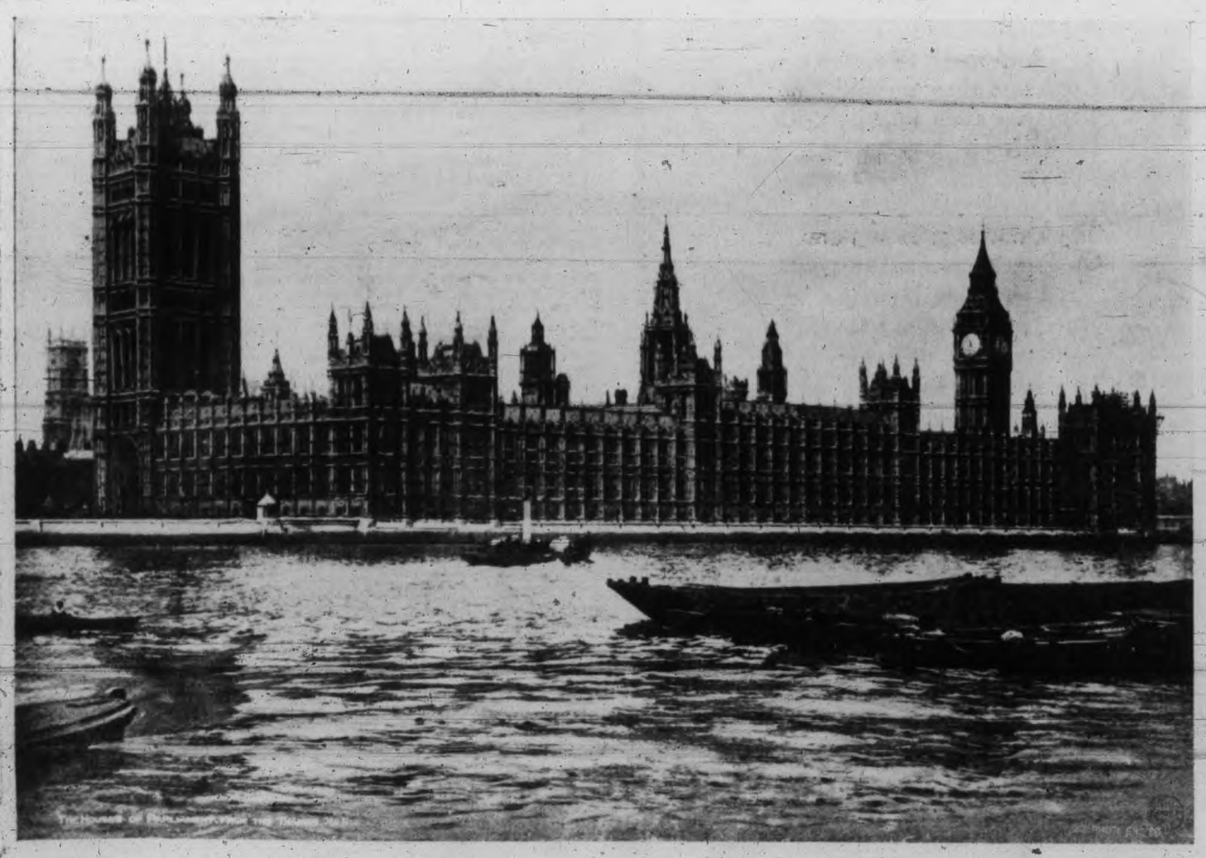
Then the Lord who carries the Sword of State, delivering the said sword to the Lord Chamberlain (which is thereupon deposited in the Traverse in St. Edward's Chapel), he receives from the Lord Chamberlain in lieu thereof another sword in a scabbard of purple velvet provided for the King.

Then the Archbishop takes the sword from off the altar, and (the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of London and Winchester and other bishops assisting

Continued on page 19.



Monarch and Minister—The King Conferring With Lord Salisbury.



The Houses of Parliament on the Thames.

THE CORONATION ROBES

The ceremonies at Coronations are generally governed by precedent, and this fact applies to the robes which will be worn by the Peers and Peeresses at Westminster Abbey, at the Coronation ceremony of King Edward. But great difficulty has been experienced in ascertaining exactly what the nobility wore at previous Coronations.

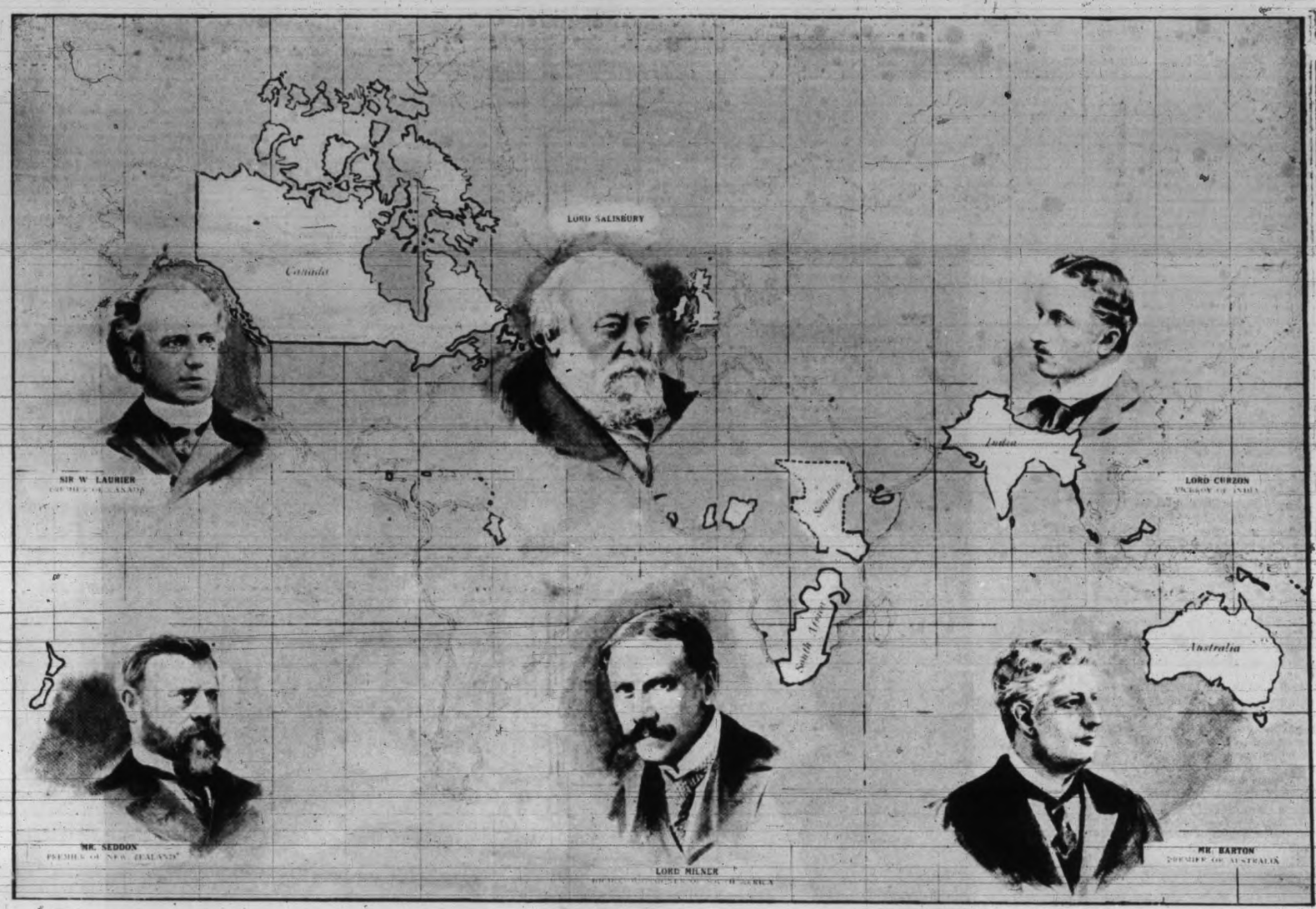
The Duke of Norfolk did not find his task very difficult so far as the Peers were concerned. Their robes are more or less alike, and the official order, which is terse and to the point, practially describes the difference in detail. It runs as follows: "This is to give notice to all the Peers who attend the Coronation of their Majesties, that the robe or mantle of the Peers be of crimson velvet, edged with ermine—i.e., narrow pieces of black fur—according to their degrees, viz.: Barons, two rows; Viscounts, two rows and a half; Earls, three rows; Marquesses, three rows and a half; Dukes, four rows."

With regard to the Peeresses, the official order is thus: "That the robe of mantle of a Baroness be of crimson velvet, the cape thereof to be furred with miniver pure, and powdered with two bars or rows of ermine—i.e., narrow pieces of black fur—the said mantle to be edged round with miniver pure two inches in breadth and the train to be three feet on the ground."

The Baroness is the lowest in the titular rank, and those of higher degrees have their status distinguished by the embellishment of their robes as follows: The cape of a Viscountess to possess two rows and a half of ermine, the edging being three inches wide, and the train one and a half yards long; that of the Marchioness to have three and a half rows of ermine, with the edging four inches in breadth, and the train one and three-quarter yards long; and the robe of the Duchess to have four rows of ermine, with edging five inches wide, and a train two yards long.

It will thus be observed that as far as the robes are concerned official etiquette will prevent rivalry being displayed amongst the Peeresses. But with their dresses worn under the robes the case is different. The one rule which the Peeresses will have to bear in mind is that the dress worn must be white, or of a cream color.

As to material there is no fixed regulation. The Peeresses may have their dresses made of silk, muslin, chiffon, satin, plain or figured gauze, and if a Peeress wishes to obtain a cheap dress, there will not be the slightest objection on the part of the Court authorities for the garment to be made of fine white cloth. The embroideries and laces to be worn will represent in cash many thousands of pounds. Of late the craze for collecting old lace has been developed, and the Peeresses who possess a good stock will be able to turn their hobby for once to a very practical use. Many beautiful pieces of lace will be worn which are hundreds of years old, and which in days gone by were owned by queens of the various Courts of Europe, and by the famous beauties of the past.



The British Empire in the Coronation Year.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Foundation Due to the Piety of Edward the Confessor—Why and How It Was Built.

Heber, in his "Pale time," says of Solomon's Temple: "Like some tall palm, the noiseless fabric sprung." Westminster Abbey, "the loveliest and most lovable thing in Christendom," may be described in the same way. Though all kinds of traditions hang round its genesis, it owes its existence to the piety of King Edward the Confessor, Alfred's first real successor. Edward was an ascetic of the extremest kind, and possessed an extraordinary personal appearance. He was an albino, had milky-white hair from his birth, and his hands were thin and transparent, "so that he had the power of stroking away disease." How the first Edward came to found Westminster Abbey, where now the seventh Edward has his coronation, is told in the following words: "The idea of a regular monument to God occurred to him on listening to his envoys, who had returned from the consecration of the Abbey of St. Remy in France; but the prevailing motive must be sought for in his devotion to St. Peter. Among Edward's patron saints Peter was chief; and so, whilst in Normandy, casting about for help, Edward, then an exiled Prince, vowed that if he returned in safety he would make a pilgrimage to the Apostle's tomb in Rome." As almost imediately after messengers arrived from England to inform him of the departure of the Danes and his election to be King, this resolution was confirmed, as he viewed one as a result of the other. When, however, he mentioned the proposal to his great council, it was received with strong constitutional objections and his chief advisers spoke of the formidable perils—"the roads, the sea, the mountains, the valleys, ambuscades at the bridges of the fords, and, most of all, the Roman soldiery, who seek but gain and gift, and covet red gold and white silver as a leech covets blood." As a result of these representations Edward sent a deputation to Rome to be released from his vow, and this release was forthcoming conditionally that the Confessor built a Minster West of London, and dedicated it to his patron saint. Thus came to be built the most famous national pile in the world, though very few Britishers, or indeed others, are aware that for centuries it was known as St. Peter's, and that its full official title now is "The Collegiate Church of St. Peter." Previous to the starting of this wonderful edifice, England's Kings lived either at the Roman fortress in London or in the Saxon city of Winchester, and Edward himself resided at Isly, above "Old Windsor." But now, to superintend the work of erecting his church, the Confessor started a regal residence alongside, and thus grew together, and for the same reason, the abbey and the palace. Westminster Abbey was many years in the building, but Edward planned and lived to see it consecrated. It was the first cruciform church in England—an expression of the increasing hold which the idea of the crucifixion had then on the imagination of Europe. "At midwinter (1065)," says the Saxon Chronicle, "King Edward came to Westminster, and had the Minster there consecrated, which he himself had built, to the honor of God, Saint Peter and all God's Saints." The actual consecration occurred on December 28th, and on January 5th next, like Jacob before him, he gathered his knees up and passed to his fathers. And there to this day, in the centre of the gray monument to his greatness, sleeps this paternal King of England, who, in spite of many eccentric fancies, was one of her greatest rulers. As Dean Stanley says, "He—towards whose dust was attracted the fierce Norman, the proud Plantagenet, the grasping Tudor, the fickle Stuart, the independent Oliver, the Dutch William and the Hanoverian George—was one whose humble graces are within reach of everyone, if we part the immortal substance from the perishable form.

Where the Queen Was Born—The Chateau Amalienborg, Copenhagen.

THE REALMS OF KING EDWARD.

The Mighty Congregation of British Nations and Dependencies.

Table of the British Empire to date, giving the name of each country or territory acknowledging the Union Jack, with date of acquisition and form of government:

Name and Date of Acquisition.	Form of Government.
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—	
Isle of Man, or Mona (1765)	Constitutional Monarchy.
Jersey I. (1066)	Lieut.-Governor. Court.
Guernsey, etc., Is. (1066)	Lieut.-Governor. Court.
Gibraltar (1704)	Military Governor.
Maltese Is. (1800)	Governor. Council.
Cyprus I. (1878)	High Commissioner. Legislature.
Aden (1839)	Resident.
Perim I. (1855)	Officer.
Kuria-Muria Is. (1854)	Telegraph Station.
North Somali Coast (1887)	
Socotra I. (1886)	
Mauritius I. (1810)	Governor. Council.
Rodriguez I. (1810)	
Seychelles and Amirante Is. (1810)	Commissioner. Magistrates.
Chagos and Oil Is. (1810)	
Ceylon (1796)	Governor. Executive and Legis. Councils
Maldive Is.	
Empire of India (Empire '77)—	Viceroy. Councils. Dept.
Provinces of British India.	
Bengal	
Assam	
Northwest and Oude	
Punjab	
Central Provinces	
Burmah	
Madras	
Bombay	
Ajmir	
Berar	
Coorg	
Native States—	
Andaman and Nicobar Is. ('58)	
Straits Settlements—	Lieutenant-Governors. High Commissioners. Native Princes. Councillors, etc.
Singapore (1819)	
Penang (1786)	
Province Wellesley	
The Dindings (1826)	
Malacca (1795)	
Cocos or Keeling Is. ('85)	
Christmas I. (1889)	
Perak (1875)	
Selangor (1875)	
Sungei Ujong (1873)	
Jelebu (1887)	
Negri Sembilan (1886)	
Pahang (1888)	
Labuan I. (1847)	
North Borneo (1877)	
Hongkong I., with Kowloon and Lema Is. (1841)	Governor. Council.
New South Wales (1788)	Governor-General. Federal Parliament. State Governors. Parliaments, etc., etc.
Victoria (1851)	
South Australia (1836)	
Northern Territory (1864)	
Queensland (1859)	
Western Australia (1829)	
Tasmania (1825)	
New Guinea (part) and Isles (1888)	
New Zealand (1840)	Governor. Parliament.
Fiji Isles (1874)	Governor. Officials.
Rotumah Is. (1881)	Magistrate (Sub. Fiji).
Tonga Isles (1881)	British Resident. Native Mon.
The Dominion of Canada (1763)	Governor-General. Federal Parliament.
Ontario (1763)	Lieut.-Governor. Legislative Assembly.
Quebec (1763)	Lieut.-Governor. Two Houses of Legis.
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton I. (1714)	Lieut.-Governor. Two Houses of Legis.
New Brunswick (1761)	Lieut.-Governor. Legislative Assembly.
Prince Edward Island (1798)	Lieut.-Governor. Two Houses of Legis.
Manitoba (1870)	Lieut.-Governor. Assembly.
Northwest Territories (1870)	Lieut.-Governor. Legislative Assembly.
British Columbia and Vancouver I. (1859)	Lieut.-Governor. Assembly.
Newfoundland (1713)	Governor. Parliament.
Labrador	Sub. Newfoundland.
British Guiana (1814)	Governor. Court of Policy. Combined Court
British Honduras (1786)	Governor. Councils.
Bermuda Is. (1609)	Governor. Council. Assembly.
Bahama Is. (1783)	Governor. Council. Assembly.
Leeward Is. (Feb., 1871)—	Governor. Council. Assembly.
Antigua (1632)	President and Island Sec.
Barbuda and Redonda	Magistrate. (Sub. Antigua).
Montserrat (1632)	President.
St. Kitts (1632)	President.
Anguilla (1632)	Resident Magistrate. (Sub. St. Kitts).
Nevis (1632)	President.
Dominica (1763)	President.
Virgin Is. (1666)	President.
Windward Islands (Feb., 1871)—	Governor-in-Chief. Council. Assembly.
Grenada and Grenadine Is. (1763)	Colonial Secretary.
St. Lucia (1803)	Administrator.
St. Vincent (1763)	Lieut.-Governor.
Jamaica I. (1655)	Governor. Councils.
Turks and Caicos Is. (1783)	Comr. and Brd. (Sub. Jamaica).
Barbadoes (1627)	Governor. Council. Assembly.
Trinidad (1797)	Governor. Councils.
Tobago (1763)	Administrator.
Ascension I. (1815)	Naval Governor. (Admiralty).
St. Helena (1673)	Governor.
Tristan D'Acunha (1815)	No recognized authority.
Trinidade Is. (1817)	No authority.
Falkland Is. (1771)	Governor. Councils.
South Georgia (1833)	(Sub. Falklands).
Cape Colony (1815)	Governor. Parliament. Magistrate.
Basutoland (1868)	Res. Com. under High Com., S. A.
British Bechuanaland, etc. ('85)	Admin. Rep. Gov. Cape Colony.
Natal (1856)	Governor. Parliament.
Zululand (1887)	Resident Commissioner. (Sub. Natal).
British South Africa Co. (1888) and British Central Africa (Nyassaland) (1889)	Administrator under Imperial Government.
British East Africa Co. (1888)	Chief Administrator under Company.
Zanzibar and Pemba (1888)	Administrator.
Royal Niger Co. (1886)	Council of the Company.
Niger Coast protectorate ('84)	Imperial Commissioner.
Gold Coast Colony (1868)	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
Lagos (1864)	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
The Gambia (1664)	Administrator and Leg. Council.
Sierra Leone (1787)	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
Walfisch Bay (1878)	Resident.
Transvaal	
Orange River Colony	

CORONATION MYSTERIES.

If "the head that wears a crown" lies "uneasy" the monarch who is about to be crowned is, says the London Daily News, as badly off, or worse, and on the night before the coronation, there seems to be no special reason why he should get any sleep at all. Four claimants are at the present moment doing their utmost to make good their rights to break into King Edward's bed-chamber on the night before the coronation, and each of these devoted peers has gone to the expense of engaging King's counsel to establish his claim to serve the King as valet on that occasion. The King, on the other hand, or, to speak by the book, the Crown, is quite averse to putting these amiable gentlemen to any such trouble, and the attorney-general has been called in to raise a general case against all the claims. The presumption is, if we may say so without any disrespect to the Duke of Athol, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Earl Carrington and the Earl of Ancaster, that neither of them will do their work particularly well, and it is not impossible that one and all of them may turn out to be inferior to the average valet. We suppose that the loyalty of the four peers is too strong to be turned aside by any such considerations; and then there are the perquisites. According to that eminent archaeologist, Mr. Haldane, Lord Ancaster's ancestors received forty ells of crimson velvet, together with the bed on which the King slept, with all the vallances and curtains and the King's night robe. In 1135 the Lord Great Chamberlain was paid five shillings a day, besides a bit of wax candle and half a measure of costly wine. Henry VIII., who had more experience in the coronation of Queens than any other monarch of blessed memory, personally appointed a Lord Ancaster to discharge the rites required by his own sacred person, and the claim of the family seems to have been acted on for 250 years. This sounds conclusive, but unluckily for Lord Ancaster, two of the peers set up the Statute of Limitations, and the third has some other ground of demur which Mr. Cripps, K. C., will argued before the Lords' committee of privileges in due time. It appears that the upshot will depend in no slight measure on the determination of the question whether the office is in the nature of descent, as in real estate. And this being so, it is manifestly unwise to speculate on the issue.

There is scarcely a coronation on record without an omen, whether good or bad. At the coronation of George III., the Earl Marshal forgot a lot of "properties" and the procession was delayed until past noon. When the King complained to the deputy, Lord Edingham that nobleman made the equivocal reply: "It is true that there has been some neglect, but I have taken care that the next coronation shall be regulated in the exactest manner possible."

Instead of taking umbrage at this gauche reply, the King was much amused. Later in the day, when the King, after having been crowned, was walking in procession, the great diamond that formed part of the upper portion of the diadem became loosened and fell out. This was taken to augur the loss of a considerable part of his dominions, and those who remembered the incident later declared the American colonies to be meant. At the banquet the horse carrying Dymock, the King's champion, persisted in entering Westminster Hall backward, made the tour of the hall and went out in the same uncourtierlike order. This, notwithstanding a dress rehearsal the day before.

The Kings of Denmark are crowned at Fredericksburg.

THE KING IN TEN MINUTES.

King Edward VII. was born at Buckingham Palace on November 9th, 1841, thus giving a double interest to "Lord Mayor's Day." His mother, Queen Victoria, conferred the title of Prince of Wales upon him when he was a month old. He was christened Albert Edward, and nearly £200,000 was spent in public rejoicings over the event.

When he was nearing his eighth birthday he performed his first public duty by opening the Coal Exchange, London. He accompanied his parents to parliament for the first time when he was fourteen. In 1855 he went to France with the Queen and Prince Consort, and commenced a popularity with that nation which has yearly increased. When seventeen he was confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury—"Bertie acquitted himself extremely well" in his Scripture examination, wrote the Prince Consort.

His studies were divided between Edinburgh, where he attended the chemistry lectures of Lyon Playfair; Oxford, where he resided at Christ Church; and Cambridge, where he was a member of Trinity College though residing at Madingley, having also the benefit of Charles Kingsley's lectures. In 1860 he travelled through Canada, and visited the United States as the guest of President Buchanan. Blondin offered to carry him across Niagara Falls in a wheelbarrow! Returning home he studied military manoeuvres at the Curragh Camp, Dublin, and his superior officer kept him up to his work "as no one else has done," wrote Queen Victoria after a visit to her son."

To the grief of all, the amiable and gifted Prince Consort died on December 14th, 1861, and henceforward the Prince of Wales had to be more than ever his mother's helper and deputy. He had a tour in the East with Dean Stanley as a delightful cicerone. On his twenty-first birthday his betrothal to Princess Alexandra, daughter of King Christian of Denmark, was gazetted. A month before his wedding the Prince took his seat in the House of Lords, and ever since has manifested a keen personal interest in parliamentary events.

His marriage was celebrated in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on March 10th, 1863. The King and Queen have had six children; one dying in infancy; the Duke of Clarence, who died in 1892; three daughters (Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, and Princess Charles of Denmark), and the present Prince of Wales.

In 1875 the Prince commenced a tour which lasted seven months, and included a long visit to India, terminating just before the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India. The Prince fulfilled many public duties at home with considerable ability. He delivered his maiden speech in the House of Lords on February 22nd, 1884, the subject being the housing of the poor. The following year he and the Princess visited Ireland.

In 1891 he was a witness in what was known as the Baccarat case. The same year, by the birth of the Duchess of Fife's daughter, he became a grandfather. In 1893 his only surviving son, the Duke of York, was married to Princess May.

In the Jubilee celebrations of 1897 the Prince and Princess effaced themselves with charming modesty, so that all the honor might be accorded to the venerable sovereign. In 1900 a happily harmless attempt was made on the life of the Prince while leaving Brussels in a train.

On January 22nd, 1901, by the death of Queen Victoria, after a brief illness, the Prince of Wales ascended the throne, choosing the title of King Edward VII. The events of the first year of his reign have evidenced his high respect for the British constitution, his gracious consideration for all the countless millions of his subjects scattered throughout the Empire over which he rules.

THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD.

The court of the King consist of about two thousand persons. They are divided into two classes, those whose duties are ceremonial, and those whose duties are constant and more arduous. The court, in the broad sense, comprises all the great officers of state, the cabinet ministers, leading military and naval commanders, great judicial functionaries, and all those through whom the King exerts his titular authority. The word, however, as used nowadays, applies more particularly to the household and personal entourage of the ruler. In olden times there was little or no distinction between the officers of the royal household. Indeed, the former were generally subordinate to the latter, and as late as Edward I. it was to the Keeper of the King's Wardrobe that all taxes and revenues of the Crown were paid. By degrees, however, the offices of the government were separated from those of the household. The former became more and more the servants of the parliament and of the nation, rather than of the sovereign, and if to-day the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, and the other members of the cabinet are ranked as members of the court, it is in a figurative rather than an actual sense.

The chief ceremonial officers of the court are many, and while some, because of the names of their positions, excite admiration, some, it may be confessed, are causes of ridicule, and might very judiciously be dispensed with. The Hereditary Grand Chamberlain, Hereditary Grand Almoner, Lord Steward, and others are, no doubt, necessary to the dignity of the court, but the same can hardly be said of the Gold Stick, the Silver Stick, Hereditary Grand Falconer and some others. The three chief dignitaries of the court are the Lord Steward of the Household, the Lord Grand Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse. The authority of the Lord Steward extends virtually over one entire court. In former times he exercised the sole right of administering justice in all cases of offences committed within the precinct of the palaces, and had the power of sentencing to death those who had been guilty of crimes meriting capital punishment. He still nominally possesses this prerogative, but his rights are delegated to any magistrate or judge whom he may select. The Lord Steward is appointed by the Sovereign, but changes with the cabinet, and, by virtue of his office, takes precedence of all Dukes who are not of blood royal. The present Lord Steward of the Household is the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, one of the tallest and best-looking members of the House of Lords. His emblem of office is a long white wand, which he carries himself when in the Sovereign's presence; on other occasions it is borne before him by a bare-headed footman. His salary is two thousand pounds a year. He has under his more immediate orders that part of the royal household not in the departments of the Lord Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse. The Lord Steward rules over a treasurer, who is now Mr. Victor Cavendish, M.P., heir to the dukedom of Devonshire; a comptroller, Viscount Valentia, an Irish peer occupying a seat in the House of Commons; and a master of the household, Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, brother of the late Duke of Newcastle. This last official directs the purely domestic affairs of the royal household—all the servants below stairs, cooks, footmen and so forth, are in the Lord Steward's department—and he lives under the same roof as the Sovereign. In the absence of the Lord Steward, he presides at the table of the ladies and gentlemen of the royal household, and issues in his own name the royal "commands" to all those whose presence the King desires at dinners, or as guests at Windsor, Osborne or Balmoral. The invitations to state banquets, state balls and state concerts are always issued in the name of the Lord Steward by command of the King.

The Lord High Chamberlain, now the Earl of Clarendon, draws the same salary as the Lord Steward, and, like him, changes with the administration, and bears a long white wand when in attendance on the Sovereign. He has under his direction the Lords and Grooms in Waiting, the Marshals of Ceremonies, and even the Poet Laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin. Also the Painter in Ordinary, Mr. James Sant, R.A., the Marine Painter, Mr. Edward de Martino, who was out here with the Duke and Duchess of York; the Keeper of the Swans, and the Royal String Band, which, consisting of sixty performers, has existed for more than three hundred years. The Constable of Windsor, who is the Duke of Argyll, the Keeper of the Jewels at the Tower, who is General Sir Hugh Gough, and the Royal Physicians, Oculists and Dentists, numbering about forty, are likewise in his province.

It is he, too, who determines the qualifications of those who apply for admission to court. Presentations cannot be made without his sanction, which is given only when he has satisfied himself that there is nothing in the antecedents and character of the candidate for presentation to debar them from the honor. Lord Clarendon is exceptionally strict and exclusive, and the receipt from him of the familiar cards entitling one to presentation either at Buckingham Palace or St. James's, at a drawing-room or levee, is a kind of certificate of position, character and antecedents. Although a layman, the Lord Chamberlain has also subject to his authority the prelates and clergy of the Chapels Royal. The chief of these is the Dean of the Chapels Royal, who is invariably the Bishop of London, and who acknowledges no spiritual superior but the Sovereign. The more immediate spiritual adviser of the King bears the quaint title of Clerk of the Closet, the office being now held by the Bishop of Winchester, who, it may be remembered, furnished the last ministrations of the church to Queen Victoria.

The third great dignitary of the court, the Master of the Horse to the King, is the Duke of Portland, whose office, like those of the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward, is a ministerial post, the holder changing with the cabinet. He possesses more privileges than either of the two dignitaries mentioned, and receives a larger salary, his pay amounting to nearly three thousand pounds a year. He has charge of all matters relating to the Sovereign's stables, horse-breeding establishments, and so forth. He has under his orders all the equerries in waiting and the pages of honor, while among the minor dignitaries of his department are the master of the royal hunt, who is Lord Chesham, and the grand falconer, who is the Duke of St. Albans, a lineal descendant of Nell Gwyn and Charles II.

The Master of the Horse alone of all the dignitaries of the household, has the privilege of making use of the horses, carriages, pages and footmen belonging to the royal stables. He alone can drive, if he likes, a carriage and four with postilions and outriders in royal livery. In state cavalcades and processions he rides next behind the Sovereign, and before all the other members of the royal family.

The King in His Coronation Robes.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

ORIGIN OF THE CORONATION.

"A million wrinkles carve its skin,
A thousand winters snow'd upon its breast,
From cheek and throat to chin."

Westminster Abbey is the cradle of England's Kings—and their grave. They receive the Sceptre from the Chief Priest of the Kingdom only by passing over their forefather's ashes, and each tomb around them where it belongs to royalty is a reminder of what will be theirs when they pay the debt of nature, and go as subjects to the Judgment Seat. The coronation ceremony has its origin in the year 800, in the coronation of Charlemagne by Pope Leo. III. The rite then represented the opposite aspects of European monarchy, and on the other hand was a continuation of popular election, and of the pledge given by the Sovereign to preserve the rights of the people. Of this idea two traces remain—the recognition of the Sovereign at the demand of the archbishop, and the coronation oath, which guarantees the popular and legal rights of the people. The unction with the gift of the crown comes down from the Jews, though it is claimed that it began with Charlemagne.

"Not all the water in the rough rude sea,
Can wash the balm from an anointed King."

A King before his coronation is as a bishop-elect before his consecration, or a Nonconformist minister without episcopal ordination. The traditional spot of the first coronation of a British Sovereign is worthy of the romantic legend which enshrines his name. King Arthur was crowned at Stonehenge, which had been transported by Merlin for the purpose to Salisbury Plain, and the Kings from Edward the Elder to Ethelred (A.D. 900-971) were crowed at the King's stone by the first ford of the Thames. The first authenticated coronation at Westminster Abbey dates from Duke William of Normandy. William, the Usurper or Conqueror, who established the real point of commencement in our common British history.

THE CORONATION CARPET.

From the west door of Westminster Abbey to the raised platform or "theatre" under the lantern, the King will tread on Coronation Day upon a rich carpet which has been woven for the occasion in the looms of Worcester. Owing to the tremendous size of the carpet (the area is 2,115 square feet) the work has been executed in sections, nine feet in width, and with a total length of 235 feet. The design, which is carried out in two shades of mandarin blue, is composed of the rose, the thistle, the shamrock, the crown, with the badge and motto of the Order of the Garter. The carpet has been woven by Messrs. Edward Webb & Sons, of Worcester.

CORONATION OMENS.

It is a curious, and indeed even an uncanny experience, when we begin to notice the extraordinary and almost prophetic events which have occurred at many of our royal coronations. Take, first of all, the unlucky Harold. When Edward the Confessor lay in his palace, sighing his life away, he burst into the chamber with a number of relations, and eagerly demanded of the dying monarch that he should name his successor. "Ye know full well," was the reply, "that I have bequeathed my kingdom to the Duke of Normandy; and are there not those here whose oaths have been given to secure his succession?" A chorus of expostulation broke forth, and once more Edward roused himself to reply, "Harold, take it, if sure be thy ruin. Against the duke and his baronage, no power can avail thee." That was on the 6th January. The King passed away almost at once, and Harold was hastily crowned in the adjoining Abbey. Before that year had passed to its close, he lay together with his brethren, a heap of slain, in the autumn twilight, upon the battlefield of Hastings.

The behavior of King John at his coronation was irreverent and extraordinary to a degree. During the ceremony a spear was placed in his hand—one of the symbolical rites with which the mediaeval coronation service abounded. The King, however, was shaking with laughter from head to foot, and let the spear fall! After another six years the vices and follies of this wretched monarch brought about the loss of Normandy—the sovereignty over which was represented by the spear.

Here, however, is another omen, of an altogether different character. Princess Elizabeth, together with Anne of Cleves, was present at the coronation of Queen Mary I. During the ceremony the Princess complained of the weight of her coronet. "Have patience," replied Noailles, the French ambassador, who overheard the remark, "and before long you will exchange it for a crown."

This same coronation was by no means lacking in evil omens and prognostications. It was remarked that the weight of the jewels on the crown seemed well nigh too much for the Queen, and she was fain to support her head with her hand. This was held, no doubt, to be an omen of the many troubles which characterized Mary's brief reign, and which ultimately brought her to a premature grave. Once more, during the ceremony of the homage, it was observed, strangely enough, that when the peers approached in turn for the purpose of kissing the Queen's left cheek "every one of them held both their hands together, in manner of lamenting."

James II. was another of our unlucky monarchs; and to tell the truth, his coronation was singularly prolific in gloomy forbodings. Apart from certain less conspicuous events of evil omen, like the abolition of the time-honored procession from the Tower to Westminster, and the abbreviations of the coronation service, a weird incident occurred at the very moment of the crowning. Though there was comparatively little wind, the great flag floating from the White Tower lower down the river was suddenly rent asunder. The same unlucky accident befell the royal canopy on the King's return from the Abbey to Westminster Hall, while it was being borne, according to time-honored custom, by the barons of the Cinque Ports, above the King's head.

Then again, for some inexplicable reason, nothing would persuade the crown to stay on James's head. In all probability it would have fallen to the ground had it not been for the timely aid of Henry Sidney, who at that very moment was, indeed, engaged in a treasonable correspondence with the Prince of Orange! "This is not the first time, your Majesty, that my family have supported the Crown." Such was the remark uttered at the moment by this master of duplicity.

King James's consort never forgot this unhappy incident. Years after she is recorded to have stated that "there was a presage that struck me and everyone who observed it. They could not make the crown keep firm on the King's head. It appeared always on the point of falling, and it required some care to keep it steady."

The coronation of George III. furnished a curious incident concerned with the crown. While the King was moving, the crown being on his head, the great diamond suddenly fell to the ground, and was recovered not without some difficulty.

"When first, portentous, it was known
Great George had jostled from his crown
The brightest diamond there,
The omen-mongers, one and all,
Foretold some mischief must befall
Some loss beyond compare."

And then in the loss of America some five and twenty years later the kingdom was deprived of one of the brightest, if not the brightest of all the jewels it has ever possessed!

The sermon at George III.'s coronation was, moreover, of an almost prophetic import. It was preached by the Bishop of Salisbury, and at its conclusion strangely enough the right reverend prelate alluded to the great length of years during which the King wore the crown.—London Daily Leader.

THE DOUBLE CORONATION.

Queen Alexandra, whom the Archbishop of York will separately crown at the coronation, is the eighteenth Queen Consort since the time of Henry VIII., but only six of her predecessors have previously been crowned in the Abbey. The first double coronation was that of William and Mary, which provided a magnificent spectacle. The tall King and the short Queen walked side by side, not as sovereign and consort, but as joint sovereigns, with the sword between them. For the first time a second chair of state was provided, which has since been habitually used for the Queen Consorts, and will again be utilized. Into this chair Mary was lifted like her husband, girt with a sword, and invested with the symbols of sovereignty. It is recorded that the Princess Anne, who stood near, observed to the Queen, "Madam, I pity your fatigue." Her Majesty turned sharply with the words, "A crown, sister, is not so heavy as it seems."

THE QUEEN IN TEN MINUTES.

Queen Alexandra is the eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark who was Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein at the time of her birth, but ascended the throne of Denmark in 1863, and was born at Copenhagen on December 1st, 1844. Her full names are Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia.

Her first visit to England was paid to her venerable aunt, the Duchess of Cambridge, and thus began her lifelong friendship with the Duchess of Teck. As a child she was brought up to a simple out-of-door life with her brothers and sisters, and her mother conveyed to her much of her own talent in art, music and dressmaking.

When travelling on the continent with her father she met the Prince of Wales. The attraction between them was mutual and immediate, although no formal betrothal took place. It was in 1861 that they saw one another for the first time in the Cathedral at Worms. Soon afterwards the Prince Consort wrote: "The young people seem to have taken a warm liking for each other."

The engagement was announced on November 9th, 1862, and curiosity as to the heir-apparent's bride grew apace, reaching a climax in the following February, when the beautiful Princess Alexandra landed at Gravesend. The wedding was somewhat subdued in brilliance by the recent death of the Prince's father, but the scene in St. George's chapel was, nevertheless, very striking. "There were a great many handsome women present, but the Princess was far and away the prettiest person at her wedding," wrote Captain Charles Bagot on the event. Eight bridesmaids accompanied Princess Alexandra to the altar, and she was given away by her father. Each successive year has increased the Empire's affection for her who is now the Queen.

The details as to the Queen's family are to be found in the Duke's biography. It may be mentioned, however, that the Duke of Clarence's death was a terrible affliction to his mother, and for some time she was too sorrowful to make her rentree into public life.

In many ways Queen Alexandra has shown her deep sympathy with suffering. The great banquet to the poor at the time of the Diamond Jubilee, her frequent visits to hospitals, her willing patronage to efforts of philanthropy, have proved her kindly graciousness.

The death of her mother, Queen Louise of Denmark, was a sad bereavement in 1898, for she had been all her life the pivot of the home in Denmark, whither all her sons and daughters journeyed every summer with increasing delight.

Queen Alexandra has ably seconded King Edward's earnest efforts to follow in the footsteps of the illustrious and revered Queen Victoria, and her appearance by his side on state occasions has added charm and a dignity which has always distinguished her.

To say that the Queen is greatly beloved by the nation is to state a truism. She has always commanded the love and loyalty of the nation from the day that, as a sweet, charming girl, she came to share the heart and fortune of the Prince who has come to be our King.

The Queen rejoices to do good by stealth, and delightful chapters of her goodness of heart could be written were a tithe of these kindnesses made public. Stories do occasionally find their way into print; but more are kept from public, treasured as secret evidences of the Queen's warm-heartedness and splendid disposition.

A very little time ago one of these instances came to light. A poor man, living in Kent, reduced to despair over the condition of his consumptive son, for whose proper care he had not the means to provide, wrote his sorrowful story to the Queen. Her Majesty caused inquiries to be instituted, and, finding the case one of real distress, had the lad conveyed to the Ventnor Home for Consumptives. The Queen defrayed all expenses, and is maintaining the unfortunate invalid there now. This is but one of a thousand such acts.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Queen Alexandra has a household of her own, her gentlemen being under the orders of her Lord Chamberlain, Lord Colville of Culross, and her ladies under the direction of the Mistress of the Robes.

With the advent of the present reign, this last office ceased to possess a ministerial character. When Queen Victoria was on the throne, it was considered to be endowed with so much influence as to necessitate its occupant changing with the administration; and each time a new cabinet came into office, the Queen had to select a new Mistress of the Robes among the Duchesses belonging to the political party in power. This was due to the fact that Victoria was a Queen Regnant, whereas Alexandra is merely a Queen Consort, and the consequence is that the Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry is likely to hold her post of Mistress of the Robes for the remainder of her days, providing she does not cease to please the Queen.

Next in rank to the Duchess, who is only to be seen by the side of Her Majesty on ceremonial occasions, are the four Ladies of the Bedchamber, who must be Peeresses of the Realm. They are at present the Countesses of Antrim and of Godford, the widowed Countess of Lytton, and Lady Suffield. The last is a member of the house of Baring, and an old friend and neighbor of the Queen at Sandringham. Lady Lytton is a sister of the Earl of Clarendon, and widow of the poet peer who wrote so brilliantly under the name of "Owen Meredith," and who died as ambassador at Paris after serving a term as Viceroy of India. Lady Gosford is a daughter of the Duchess of Devonshire, a sister of the late Duke of Manchester, and, therefore, an aunt of the present Duke, while Lady Antrim is a sister of the Countess of Minto, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, and, like her, a daughter of that gallant and courtly old General Gray, who accompanied King Edward on his visit to the United States some forty years ago. Each of these four Ladies of the Bedchamber is expected to spend three months out of the twelve in personal attendance upon the Queen, at whatever palace Her Majesty may happen to be. They receive the Queen's visitors before admitting them to her presence, entertain her guests, attend her when driving or at entertainments, and, in fact, relieve her of all unnecessary trouble and annoyance. Jane, Lady Churchill, Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria, was that sovereign's most intimate confidante and associate during the last twenty years of her reign; and there is no doubt that the sudden death of Lady Churchill, who was found dead in her bed, helped to precipitate the demise of her royal mistress. In emergencies the duties of a Lady of the Bedchamber are likely to be more varied, as may be gathered from the fact that the old Countess of Macclesfield was called upon to act in the capacity of physician and nurse, in the absence of these important functionaries, on the occasion of the somewhat unexpected arrival in the world of the late Duke of Clarence, eldest son of Queen Alexandra.

The Women of the Bedchamber fulfil much the same duties as the Ladies of the Bedchamber. They are not peeresses, though they are recruited exclusively from the aristocracy. Those just appointed by Queen Alexandra are the Hon. Mrs. Charles Hardinge, Lady Emily Kingscote, Lady Alice Stanley, who is a sister of Lady Gosford and of the late Duke of Manchester, and the Hon. Charlotte Knollys. The last occupies the same position in the intimacy and confidence of the Queen as Lady Churchill filled in the case of her late Majesty; in fact, she has never left her royal mistress's side since she first joined her household five and thirty years ago. Of the ladies of the Queen's household, she alone has no set term of duty. Queen Alexandra has, so far, appointed only four Maids of Honor, two of whom are the lovely twin daughters of the late Lord Vivian, who died as British ambassador at Rome. The regular number of Maids of Honor is eight, and two are always in waiting. They carry the Queen's gloves, fan and flowers, attend her when driving, play the piano or read to her; in short, they perform those duties that would fall to a well-born demoiselle de compagnie, or by a young girl for a mother to whom she was devoted. The Ladies and Women of the Bedchamber have a salary of six hundred pounds a year; the Maids of Honor receive four hundred, scarcely enough to pay for their dresses. When a Maid of Honor marries, the Queen gives her a thousand pounds to purchase her trousseau.

The Iron Crown of Lombardy is now a part of the Italian regalia.

CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

Programme of Events in London From June 23rd to July 5th.

The programme for the festivities in London is as follows:

Monday, June 23rd—Arrival in London of the Royal representatives; dinner at Buckingham Palace and reception of the suites.

Tuesday, June 24th—Their Majesties will receive the special foreign envoys and deputations to the Coronation, and give a state dinner at Buckingham Palace.

Wednesday, June 25th—Reception of the Colonial Premiers and other envoys; the Prince of Wales will give a dinner party at St. James's Palace to the Princes and envoys.

Thursday, June 26th—The Coronation.

Friday, June 27th—The procession through London, which will be a military pageant, some two miles long, representing every portions of the British Dominions. In the evening Their Majesties will attend a reception at Lansdowne House.

Saturday, June 28th—The Royal party will leave London for the Naval Review.

Sunday, June 29th—Dinners to the foreign Princes by the respective ambassadors.

Monday, June 30th—Their Majesties return to London; gala performance of opera.

Tuesday, July 1st—Garden party at Windsor Castle.

Wednesday, July 2nd—Departure of the foreign Princes and envoys; Their Majesties dine at Londonderry House.

Thursday, July 3rd—Their Majesties attend the service at St. Paul's and lunch at Guildhall.

Friday, July 4th—Their Majesties attend the reception of the Indian Princes at the India office.

Saturday, July 5th—King Edward's dinner to the poor.

The Queen in Her Coronation Robes.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

TREASURES OF THE CROWN.

In the forthcoming coronation of King Edward VII, there will be a display of royal treasures that has seldom been brought together at a single function in recent years. It is so long since England has had a coronation that not many of the people remember the exact amount of royal treasury stock in the shape of jewels, crowns and scepters kept on hand. It will be an interesting inventory time for the English nation, and not a few will find out for the first time the magnificent collection of jewels kept securely in the Tower. A good deal of the value of the English regalia is due to the historic associations connected with the various pieces. The crowns and scepters that have been worn by many successive kings naturally have a value in the eyes of the people far above their actual intrinsic worth.

There is quite a difference in actual worth between the early crowns of England's monarchs and those of later date. Probably Queen Victoria's Imperial crown was the most expensive ever made. King Alfred's crown, which long ago disappeared, was mentioned in early works as being worth £248 10s. Compare with this Queen Victoria's magnificent crown, so sparkling with brilliants that the crown itself is scarcely visible. There are by acutal count 2,783 diamonds in this crown, some of which are large, handsome stones, and others mere chips, but all cut and set to form a complete picture of wonderful brilliancy. In addition to the diamonds there are 277 pearls, 15 sapphires, 11 emeralds and 4 rubies, besides one large ruby and sapphire of remarkable value. This large ruby is the great spinel ruby which belonged to the Black Prince in 1367, and it has been said to be worth £100,000. The big sapphire is also an historical gem of almost priceless value. It was the one worn in a ring by Edward the Confessor and buried with him at Westminster. These two stones alone make the crown of both historic and intrinsic value far beyond that of any other crown in existence.

This crown is of more recent construction than the other Imperial regalia, and it shows its modern workmanship in the setting of the stones. Most of the royal treasures used for the coronation and state occasions were made in 1662. At the time of the Commonwealth all the crowns and royal regalia were destroyed except the golden pitcher used for holding the anointing oil, the golden spoon and the ancient coronation stone. After the restoration all the ancient articles were remade by Sir Robert Vyner, the royal goldsmith.

Queen Victoria's Imperial crown represents the highest skill of modern stone setting, and from the point of view of the diamond cutter it is said to be the perfection of design. It required a good deal of artistic skill to set so many stones in a crown of that size without ruining the effect as a whole. In fact, the setting of the stones is so light and carefully done that one is scarcely aware of the background. The setting is of silver and the pearls are held with gold wire. The rim of the crown is not a solid metal ground, but the gems are arranged in clusters in open work. The effect is consequently very striking.

St. Edward's crown is the official crown of England, and this shows very different work from Queen Victoria's. The latter was made in 1838 by Rundell & Bridge, and the former in 1662 by Sir Robert Vyner. The official crown is of great size, and almost clumsy looking compared with its mate. The rim is of solid gold, and edged with rows of pearls of considerable size, with here and there clusters of colored jewels surrounded by diamonds and set on enamels of red and white. The effect of so many colors in the rim gives a rather brilliant aspect to the crown, especially in a light. The four crosses patees and fleurs-de-lis which rise from the rim and form an arch toward the centre are likewise studded with diamonds and colored jewels set in red and white enamel. In fact, this whole enamel effect is apparent in every part of the crown, and shows to perfection the old methods of setting stones. Even the centre orb of gold is filled with stones with enamel effects. From the centre orb the cross patee rises upward and is tipped off with a large pearl and with extended arms containing drop-shaped pearls. On the whole the crown is very striking, though somewhat clumsy, and a good representative of the goldsmith's art of nearly three centuries ago.

Orbs and Scepters.

The orbs and scepters of the royal regalia which are deposited in the Tower and brought out only for coronations, are fully as interesting as the crowns, for though dating no further back than 1662, they possess sufficient historical association to make them of great value to the English people. They are symbolical of times and personages which will forever live in history. There are two orbs in the collection made for monarchs in the past. The first and larger one was made by Sir Robert Vyner for Charles II. and the smaller one for Queen Mary II. The first has consequently always been accepted as the official one by the English people, and every monarch since has been crowned with it. The orb is held in the hand at the coronation, its distinctive meaning being of rather obscure Christian origin, borrowed evidently from the Roman emperors by the early Saxon kings. In the great seals of the early Saxon kings the monarch is represented as holding a simple sphere or orb in his left hand, and in some a cross and a dove surmount the orb. From the earliest time the orb has thus been representative of the sovereign, and all succeeding orbs have been imitated after these early ones. They have varied somewhat in ornamentation since Edward the Confessor's time, but in the main they retain the cross-and-dove effect.

There are also two scepters in the royal collection, either one of which is a superb piece of the goldsmith's art. The royal scepter with the cross is two feet and nine inches in length, while Queen Mary's scepter, made for her by King James II., her husband, is two feet and ten inches in length. The latter is of solid gold, and ornamented only with diamonds. The former is of gold, but very elaborately decorated and ornamented with colored jewels. The upper portion is wreathed and twisted, and very handsomely decorated. There are three white and red enameled bands dividing the scepter. The cross rests on an orb of gold, and a large amethyst stands on it, faceted and held in position by jewelled projections. The whole piece is studded thickly with costly jems, and the effect is brilliant in the extreme. This is one of the finest products of Sir Robert Vyner's art. Some parts of this scepter have been remade since the time of Vyner, but the part which represents his work is easily recognized from the later additions.

There are only three articles of the regalia that date back to a period more remote than the restoration. These three articles were in Westminster Abbey at the time the Commonwealth ordered the destruction of the royal treasures, and they escaped. One of these is the ancient coronation stone. The other two are the only royal treasures produced by the goldsmith's art to recall a very great antiquity of workmanship. They are the golden eagle or ampulla and the coronation spoon. The eagle stands on a pedestal and measures from the base upward nine inches and weighs all told ten ounces of solid gold. The head of the eagle unscrews and a hole in the beak permits the oil to pour forth upon the royal head. When this golden eagle was made history does not definitely say, beyond that it was in use at the coronation of Henry IV. in 1399. From general appearances, however, it looks as if Vyner had made some recent changes and improvements upon it. Certainly parts of the eagle have been worked in recent times with a chasing tool. The screw which holds the head in position is hand made, which partly testifies to its remote antiquity.

The coronation spoon is thought also to have been made some time in the twelfth century, and its style of ornamentation appears to prove this. The spoon is of silver gilt and has a curious rib down its centre, dividing it so that it fits two fingers of the right hand. The ornamentation is that known as champleve, a form of preparing metals for enamelling in vogue centuries ago. There are four pearls in the handle, but otherwise its ornamentation is simple and inexpensive. There are indications that Vyner, when he remade the royal regalia for Charles II., also touch up the spoon, especially the bowl part, which indicates a later style of goldsmithy than the handle.

The coronation of Queen Victoria was not free from omen. On the fateful day, a large bird, declared by some to be an eagle, was seen hovering over St. James's Park; it finally alighted on the palace. This, declared the wiseacres, presaked a disastrous war with some foreign country whose emblem might be an eagle, when, lo! an old lady from the country dispelled the apprehension of the throng by announcing, after careful inspection, that the bird was a goose!

The Coronation Chair and Stone.

"These venerable relics have been over and over again described and engraved, but so inaccurately, in all works of this description, that a few words will not be wasted, perhaps, in their illustration. And first of the stone itself—the Lia-fail, or fatal stone of Ireland—the palladium of Scotland. The legendary history commences with the patriarch Jacob, who is said to have rested his head upon it in the plains of Luz; carried by the Scythians into Spain, it was thence transported to Ireland by Simon Brecus, or Brek, son of Milo, in the time of Romulus and Remus. Its place was the hill of Tara, and upon it the Kings of Ireland are supposed to have been crowned. The miraculous power was attributed to it of proving the legitimacy of the royal race by making 'a prodigious noise,' and being 'surprisingly disturbed' whenever a prince of the Scythian line—that is, one of the descendants of Milo, or Milesius, King of Spain—was seated upon it. From Ireland it was removed to Scotland, 330 years before the Christian era, by Fergus the son of Farquhard. In the year 850 it was placed in the Abbey of Scone, in the county of Perth, by King Kenneth, who is reported to have caused to be inscribed upon it in Gaelic an ancient prophecy to this effect:

'If fate speak sooth, where'er this stone is found,
The Scots shall monarchs of that realm be crowned.'

"At Scone it remained till Edward I. dethroned Baliol, in 1296, when the victor sent it to London, with the regalia of the Scottish monarch, and presented it the following year 'on the morrow of St. Botolph,' as well as the regalia, at the throne of St. Edward the Confessor, through whose virtues he had acquired them; and with this fact its authentic history commences, together with that of the wooden chair which has ever since been its repository.

"In the wardrobe account of Edward I., amongst the entries of the year 1300, we read: 'To Master Walter, the painter, for costs and expenses incurred by him about making one step at the foot of the new chair in which is the stone from Scotland, set up near the altar before St. Edward's shrine in the abbatial church at Westminster, in pursuance of the order of the King in the month of March; and for the wages of the carpenter and painter for painting the said step, and for gold and divers colors brought for the painting of the same, together with the making of one case for covering the said chair, as appears from the particulars of the wardrobe books—£1 19s. 7d.' This 'stone from Scotland' is described by Mr. Brayley as bearing much resemblance to the dunstones, such as are brought from Dundee for various purposes, of an oblong form, but irregular, measuring 26in. in length, 16¾in. in breadth, and 10½in. in thickness. Tradition intimates, as we have seen, that this stone was originally brought from Egypt, and it is remarkable that the substances composing it accord in the grains with the sienite of Pliny, the same as Pompey's (or more properly Diocletian's) Pillar at Alexandria, but the particles are much smaller.

"The prophetic distich, said to have been cut on it by command of King Kenneth, is nowhere to be seen, nor can any trace of such an inscription be found. Buchanan says: 'This stone Kenneth removed out of Argyle to Scone, by the river Tay, and placed it there, enclosed in a chair of wood.' Of Kenneth's chair no remains have been ever heard of, nor does it appear from the historians that Edward brought it to London with the stone, though it is not improbable that he did so, and the mention in the wardrobe accounts of 'the new chair' rather supports the belief that the writer was cognizant of an old one. In that case the distich might have been carved on the Scotch chair. It was not very likely to be copied upon the English one.

The chair is of solid oak, and still firm and sound, though much disfigured by wanton mutilations, as well as the hand of time. Immediately under the flat seat "the stone" rests on a kind of middle frame or plinth. All around, on a level with the stone, ran formerly a beautiful piece of tracery, in quarterly divisions, each containing a beaten shield, originally emblazoned; but there are no vestiges of the arms sufficiently distinct to be identified. Of these shields only four out of ten remain—two at the back and two on the left side. All the rest have been broken away, and even the tracery itself is entirely gone in front, so that the stone is there fully exposed to view. The back is terminated by a high pediment, along each angle of which are five crockets; but these, as well as the moulding whereon they are mounted, are of an inferior workmanship to the rest of the chair, and of subsequent addition. Along each side of the pediment is a smooth flat division, about 3in. broad, which appears to have contained a number of small plates of metal, probably with armorial bearings enamelled upon them. The whole chair has been completely covered with gilding and ornamental work, much of which may yet be distinguished on close inspection. On the inside of the back are some faint traces of a male figure in a royal robe, a small portion of the bottom of which, together with a foot and shoe (the latter somewhat sharp-pointed) are still visible; but they were more so within memory. Below the elbow on the left side is distinguishable a running pattern of oak leaves and worms, with red-breasts and falcons on the oaken sprays in alternate order; a different pattern of diapered work is shown on the right side, as well as within the tiers of panelled niches which adorn the outer side and back of the chair.

The King Conducting the Nation's Business.

THE KING'S VISIT TO CANADA.

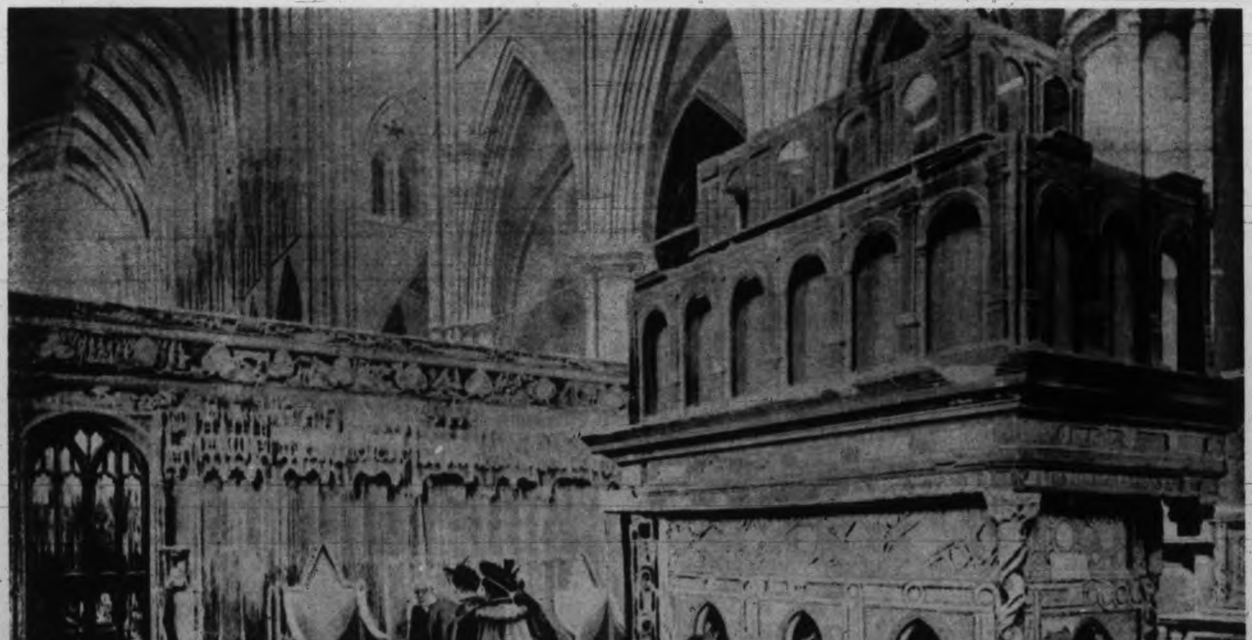
In the summer of 1860 the Prince started for a tour through Canada, in compliance with a promise given to Queen Victoria, and he was everywhere received with great enthusiasm. We do well to remember that Canada had come to the rescue of the home country when the war had broken out in the Crimea by equipping and dispatching a regiment of soldiers. It was then, as lately in South Africa, a case of "infantry preferred," and the Canadian soldiers were among the most valiant of those who fought beside us in the awful war. If only to acknowledge the readiness with which Canada had thus acted, it was right and proper for the Heir to the Throne to show himself to the loyal Canadians. As soon as the tour was arranged, the President of the United States wrote a personal letter to his "good friend" Queen Victoria, saying that the people of the United States would be glad if the Prince could visit America as well. It would have been ungracious to have declined, but at the same time the position was not altogether easy to manipulate. It was solved by the Queen's accepting President Buchanan's invitation, and explaining that the Prince would come to Washington, not as the prospective King of England, but as "Lord Renfrew," the name under which he travelled incognito.

St. John's was the first spot reached by the Prince, who was accompanied on his travels by the Duke of Newcastle, General Bruce, Major Teesdale and a large suite. He was greeted by loyal warmth wherever he went, and acquitted himself under all kinds of circumstances with dignity and tact. At Montreal he was especially well received, and the city showed to great advantage with its fine decorations. He was in time to lay the last stone of the bridge over the St. Lawrence, thus completing an important piece of engineering. A ball was given in his honor on the same day as he had performed this ceremony and had also reviewed the troops. The Prince was equal to the fatigue, nevertheless, of dancing into the early hours of the morning; and he was more successful in this ballroom than at Quebec, where he tripped, unfortunately, and brought his partner to the ground!

Twice, at least, he went to see the Falls of Niagara, and on one occasion Blondin made his astonishing crossing on stilts, and even carried a man across the foaming waters safely. The intrepid athlete was presented to the Prince, and was eager to have the honor of carrying him across on the tight-rope, an offer which, needless to say, was declined with thanks.—Black and White.

The Kings of the Belgians are not "Kings of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals," at Upsala Cathedral. The same monarchs are also crowned Kings of Norway at Drontheim Cathedral.

The Turkish Sultans are not crowned, but instead are formally invested with the "Sword of Osman."



Shrine of Edward and Coronation Chair.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

Of a Few of the Chief Events Connected With Westminster Abbey.

A.D.

153 (?) Fall of the Temple of Apollo.
90-190 (?) Foundation by Luciers.
616 (?) Foundation by Segbert.
1042 Fulfilment of Edward the Confessor's Vow.
1050 Foundation of the Abbey.
1066 CORONATION OF HAROLD, Jan. 6.
CORONATION OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, Dec. 25.
1076 First Council of Westminster.
1087 CORONATION OF WILLIAM RUFUS, Sept. 26.
1100 CORONATION OF HENRY I., August 5.
1135 CORONATION OF STEPHEN, Dec. 26.
1163 CORONATION OF THE CONFESSOR.
1170 CORONATION OF PRINCE HENRY, June 14.
1189 CORONATION OF RICHARD I., Sept. 3.
1199 CONSECRATION OF BISHOP OF LONDON, May 23.
CORONATION OF JOHN, May 27.
1220 CORONATION OF HENRY III., May 17.
1236 Marriage of Henry III. and Eleanor, Jan. 14.
1245 Part of Abbey rebuilt by Henry III.
1250 Chapter House begun.
1252 Excommunication of transgressors of Magna Charta.
1256 Parliament met in Chapter House, March 26.
1263 Commons assemble in Cloisters.
1267 Mosaic Pavement brought from Rome.
1274 CORONATION OF EDWARD I., Aug. 19.
1290 Council expelled Jews from England.
1296 Dedication of stone at Scone.
1308 CORONATION OF EDWARD II., Feb. 25.
1327 CORONATION OF EDWARD III., Feb. 1.
1363 Building of south and west Cloisters.
1377 CORONATION OF RICHARD II., July 16.
1399 CORONATION OF HENRY IV., Oct. 13.
1413 CORONATION OF HENRY V., April 9.
1415 Te Deum for Agincourt, Nov. 23.
1429 CORONATION OF HENRY VI., Nov. 6.
1461 CORONATION OF EDWARD IV., June 28.
1483 CORONATION OF RICHARD III., July 6.
1485 CORONATION OF HENRY VII., Oct. 30.
1503 Foundation of Henry VII.'s Chapel.
1509 CORONATION OF HENRY VIII., June 24.
1544 First Bell Ringers.
1547 Last Sittings of Commons in Chapter House.
CORONATION OF EDWARD VI., Feb. 20.
1553 CORONATION OF MARY, Oct. 1.
1554 High Mass for opening of Parliament, Oct. 5.
1559 CORONATION OF ELIZABETH, Jan. 15.
1563 Signature of the Thirty-nine Articles.
1603 CORONATION OF JAMES I., July 25.
1626 CORONATION OF CHARLES I., Feb. 2.
1642 Regalia taken from Abbey and destroyed.
1657 INSTALLATION OF CROMWELL AS LORD PROTECTOR, June 26, in Westminster Hall.
1661 CORONATION OF CHARLES II., April 23.
1685 CORONATION OF JAMES II., April 23.
1689 CORONATION OF WILLIAM AND MARY, April 11.
First Chair for Queen's Consort.
1702 CORONATION OF ANNE, April 23.
1714 CORONATION OF GEORGE I., Oct. 20.
1715 Great Bell removed to St. Paul's.
1727 CORONATION OF GEORGE II., Oct. 11.
1737 Monument to Milton.
1740 Monument to Shakespeare.
1760 Celebration of bi-centenary of Westminster School.
1761 CORONATION OF GEORGE III., Sept. 22.
1771 Tomb of the Confessor opened.
1812 Installation of the Knights of the Bath.
1821 CORONATION OF GEORGE IV., July 19.
1831 CORONATION OF WILLIAM IV., Sept. 8.
1838 CORONATION OF VICTORIA, June 28.
1842 Consecration of five Australian Bishops.
1859 Consecration of Bishops of Columbia, St. Helena and Brisbane.
1865 Celebration of eight hundredth anniversary of Foundation, Dec. 28.
1868 Consecration of Bishops of Grafton and Armidale and Mauritius. Also Bishops of Auckland and Bathurst.
1877 Caxton Celebration.
1881 Jubilee Service for King's College.
1902 CORONATION OF EDWARD VII., "WHOM GOD PRESERVE."

UNIFORMS FOR CORONATION.

The Kings-at-Arms, Heralds and Pursuivants, all of whom will perform incidental duties at the coronation, adding considerable splendor to its effect, will all have completely new outfits made for the event. The Kings-at-Arms will wear tabards or surcoats of velvet and cloth of gold, on which the royal insignia are emblazoned. They resemble sleeveless gowns in form, but are furnished with wings which fold over the arms. Their collars will be composed of links shaped like the letter S, made of silver gilt, with badges at the centre containing the shamrock, rose and thistle enamelled in their proper colors. They will be entitled to wear coronets. The heralds are to wear tabards of crimson damask, and the pursuivants tabards of satin.

A FORECAST OF THE CORONATION CEREMONY

Continued from page 14.

and going along with him) delivers it into the Kings Right Hand, and he holding it, the Archbishop saith:

Receive this Kingly sword brought now from the Altar of God and delivered to you by the hands of us the bishops and servants of God, though unworthy.

Then the King, rising up, ungirds his sword, and going to the altar, offers it there in the scabbard, and then returns and sits down in King Edward's Chair.

Section X.—The Investing With the Armilla, Etc.

Then the King arising, the Armilla and Imperial Mantle of Pall of Cloth of Gold are by the Master of the Robes delivered to the Dean of Westminster, and by Him put upon the King standing, the Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasp.

The King sits down, and then the Orb, with the Cross, is brought from the altar by the Dean of Westminster and delivered into the King's hand by the Archbishop, pronouncing a blessing and exhortation.

Section XI.—The Investiture Per Annulum et Baculum.

Then the Officer of the Jewel House delivers the King's ring to the Archbishop, in which a table jewel is enchased, the Archbishop puts it on the fourth finger of His Majesty's right hand.

Then the Dean of Westminster brings the Sceptre with the Cross and the Sceptre with the Dove to the Archbishop. The Glove presented by the Lord of the Manor of Warksop being put on, the Archbishop delivers the Sceptre with the Cross into the King's right hand, saying:

Receive the Royal Sceptre, the ensign of Kingly Power and Justice.

And then he delivers the Sceptre with the Dove into the King's left hand and saith:

Receive the Rod of Equity and Mercy, and God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed, direct and assist you in the administration and exercise of all those powers which He hath given you. Be so merciful that you be not too remiss, so execute justice that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way wherein they should go.

Section XII.—Putting on the Crown.

The Archbishop, standing before the altar, taketh the Crown into his hands, and laying it again before him upon the altar saith a prayer.

Then the King sitteth down in King Edward's chair, the Archbishop, assisted with other bishops, comes from the altar; the Dean of Westminster brings the Crown, and the Archbishop, taking it of him, reverently putteth it upon the King's head. At the sight whereof the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cry, "God save the King"; the Peers and the Kings of Arms put on their coronets; and the trumpets sound, and by a signal given the great guns at the Tower are shot off.

The presenting of the Holy Bible, the Benedictus, and the Te Deum follow, forming Sections XIII. and XIV.

Section XV.—The Inthronisation.

The Te Deum being ended, the King is lifted into his throne by the Archbishops and Bishops, and other Peers of the Kingdom; and being inthronised, or placed therein, all the great officers, those that bear the swords and the sceptres, and the nobles who had borne the other regalia, stand round about the steps of the Throne; and the Archbishop, standing before the King, says the exhortation beginning "Stand firm, and hold fast."

Section XVI.—The Homage.

The Exhortation being ended, all the princes and peers then present do their homage publicly and solemnly unto the King.

The Archbishop first kneels down before His Majesty's knees, and the rest of the bishops kneel in their places; and they do their homage together for the shortening of the ceremony, the Archbishop saying:

I, Frederic, Archbishop of Canterbury, (and so every one of the rest, I, N. Bishop of N, repeating the rest audibly after the Archbishop), will be faithful and true, and Faith and Truth will bear unto you our Sovereign Lord and your Heirs, Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And I will do, and truly acknowledge the Service of the Lands I claim to hold of you as in right of the Church. So help me God.

Then the Archbishop kisseth the King's left cheek.

Then the Prince of Wales, taking off his Coronet, kneels down before His Majesty's knees, the rest of the Princes of the Blood Royal kneeling in their places, taking off their coronets and pronouncing the words of homage after him, the Prince of Wales saying:

I, N. Prince of, Duke, etc., of N. do become your Liege man of Life and Limb, and of earthly Worship, and Faith, and Truth, I will bear unto you to live and die against all manner of folks. So help me God.

Then the Princes of the Royal blood arising, touch the Crown on His Majesty's head and kiss His Majesty's left cheek.

After which the other peers of the realm, who are then in their seats, kneel down, put off their coronets, and do homage.

The peers having done their homage, the first of each order putting off his coronet singly, ascends the throne again, and, stretching forth his hand, touches the Crown on His Majesty's head, as promising by that ceremony for himself and his order to be ever ready to support it with all their power, and then kisseth the King's cheek.

At the same time the choir singeth the anthem, "Kings shall see and arise."

When the homage is ended the drums beat and the trumpets sound and all the people shout, crying out:

God save King Edward!
Long live King Edward!
May the King live for ever!

The solemnity of the King's coronation bein thus ended, the Archbishop leaves the King in his throne and goes to his chair.

Section XVII.—The Queen's Coronation.

The Queen ariseth and goeth to the steps of the altar, supported by two bishops, and there kneeleth down, whilst the Archbishop of York saith a prayer.

The prayer being ended, the Queen ariseth and cometh to the place of her anointing, which is to be at a faldstool set for that purpose before the altar between the steps and King Edward's chair. She kneeleth down, and four peeresses appointed for that service and summoned by Garter King of Arms and holding a rich pall of cloth of gold over her, the Archbishop of York poureth the Holy Oil upon the crown of her head, saying these words:

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, let the anointing with this oil increase your honor and the grace of God's Holy Spirit establish you for ever and ever. Amen.

Then the Archbishop of York receiveth from the officer of the Jewel Office the Queen's ring and putteth it upon the fourth finger of her right hand, saying:

Receive this ring, the seal of a sincere faith; and God, to Whom belongeth all power and dignity, prosper you in this your honor and grant you therein long to continue, fearing Him always, and always doing such things as shall please Him, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the Archbishop of York taketh the crown from the altar into his hands, and reverently setteth it upon the Queen's head, saying:

Receive the crown of glory, honor and joy; and God, the Crown of the faithful, Who by our episcopal hands (though unworthy) doth this day set a crown of pure gold upon your head, enrich your royal heart with His abundant grace, and crown you with all princely virtues in this life, and with an everlasting crown of glory in the life which is to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Queen being crowned, all the peeresses put on their coronets.

Then the Archbishop of York putteth the Sceptre into the Queen's right hand, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove into her left hand.

The Queen, being thus anointed and crowned, and having received all her ornaments, ariseth and goeth from the altar, supported by her two bishops, and so up to the theatre. And as she passeth by the King on his throne she boweth herself reverently to His Majesty, and then is conducted to her own throne, and without any further ceremony taketh her place in it.

Section XVIII.—The Holy Communion.

Then follows the communion service.

The King and Queen deliver their Sceptres to the noblemen who had previously borne them and descend from their thrones, supported and attended as before, and go to the steps of the altar, where, taking off their crowns, which they deliver to the Lord Great Chamberlain and other appointed officer to hold, they kneel down.

First the King offers bread and wine for the communion, which, being brought out of St. Edward's Chapel and delivered into his hands (the bread upon the paten by the Bishop that read the Epistle, and the wine in the chalice by the Bishop that read the Gospel), are by the Archbishop received from the King and reverently placed upon the altar. Then the King, kneeling as before, makes his oblation, offering a pall or altar-cloth delivered by the Officer of the Great Wardrobe to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him kneeling to His Majesty and an ingot or wedge of gold of a pound weight, which the Treasurer of the Household delivers to the Lord Great Chamberlain and he to His Majesty. And the Archbishop, coming to him, receiveth and placeth them upon the altar.

The Queen also, at the same time, maketh her oblation of a pall or altar-cloth and a mark weight of gold in like manner as the King.

Then the King and Queen return to their chairs and kneel down at their faldstools.

Section XIX.—The Recess.

The whole coronat, on office being thus performed, the King, attended and accompanied as before, the four swords being carried before him, descends from his throne, crowned; and carrying his Sceptre and Red in his hands, goes into the area eastward of the theatre and passes on through the door on the south side of the altar into Saint Edward's Chapel; and as they pass by the altar the rest of the regalia lying upon it are to be delivered by the Dean of Westminster to the lords that carried them in the procession, and so they proceed in state into the chapel, the organ all the while playing.

The Queen at the same time descending, goes in like manner into the same chapel at the door on the north side of the altar, bearing her sceptre in her right hand and her ivory rod in her left.

The King and Queen being come into the chapel, the King, standing before the altar, delivers the sceptre with the dove to the Archbishop, who layeth it upon the altar there. And the golden spurs and St. Edward's staff are given into the hands of the Dean of Westminster, and by him laid there also.

His Majesty will then be disrobed of his imperial mantle or robe of State and arrayed in his royal robe of purple velvet, and Her Majesty will also be arrayed in her royal robes of purple.

His Majesty, wearing his Imperial Crown, will then receive in his left hand the orb from the Archbishop.

Then Their Majesties will proceed through the choir to the west door of the church, in the same way as they came, wearing their crowns, the King bearing in his right hand the sceptre with the cross and in his left the orb; the Queen bearing in her right hand the sceptre with the cross, and in her left the ivory rod with the dove; all peers wearing their coronets.

The King and Queen in the Royal Palace of Denmark

Exterior View of Westminster Abbey.

THE QUEEN'S CARE FOR HORSES.

The Queen has always, writes a royal chronicler, shown her sympathy with the sufferings of dumb animals.

Some years ago her name was associated with the movement to ameliorate the lot of omnibus horses, one result of which was the general posting of notices calling on passengers to avoid stopping omnibuses as much as possible to save the horses the strain of re-starting.

Her Majesty recently showed a desire to render more comfortable the condition of horses on the public cab ranks, and her first step in this direction has now been taken.

In the capital of her native country there are in general use on the carriage ranks small trestle stands or tables, on which the horses' nosebags are placed, so that the animals can feed in greater comfort.

The Queen, as an experiment, has had sent over from Denmark half a dozen of these stands to be distributed to a few cabdrivers, in the hope that their practical utility may be established and the system widely copied at hackney stands in London and the provinces.

Within the past few days the stands have been tentatively used at the cab rank in Pall Mall.

The structures are very light and compact, the table part being formed of strong webbing. When not in use the apparatus can be folded into small compass and easily stowed away under the driver's seat.

A Czar of Russia is not fully in office until his coronation. The acts of a Czar who might die uncrowned, would, under ancient law, be held of doubtful validity.

CORONATION ODE.

BY BLISS CARMAN.

There are joy-bells over England, there are flags on London town;
There is bunting on the Channel, where the fleets go up and down;
There are bonfires alight
In the pageant of the night;
There are bands that blare for splendor, and guns that speak for might;
For another King in England is coming to the crown.

As it was in Saxon Britain, and through the Norman's sway,
And with the mighty Tudors, so it must be to-day,
For the English Kings must hold
From Alfred, great of old,
From Sea-king and Crusader and Elizabeth the Bold,
And every free-born Commoner whose strength is England's stay.

They will take him up to Westminster, and set him in his place;
And Church and Lords and Commons will stand before his face,
And hear him make reply,
In the name of God Most High,
To be their Faith's Defender, as it was in days gone by,
With the thousand years behind him and the glory of his race.

They will give him orb and sceptre, the chalice, spurs and sword;
And vest him with the purple to kneel before his Lord;
Then he will rise from prayer,
In the ancient Minster there,
And hear the world's four corners proclaim the troth they bear,
And cry, "God Save King Edward," and pledge the liegeman's word.

They will keep the old tradition that fills the world with fame;
They will hold by use and custom, and repeat the sounding name;
And men a million strong
Will give him shout and song,
Where the trappings and the banners and the blazons move along,
When the bells make din by day and by night the rockets flame.

There'll be men of little learning, and men of proven worth,
Of every caste and every creed, come up from all the earth,
To watch him brave and fine,
To speak of right divine—
Plantagenet and Lancaster and Stuart in his line—
And bless the blameless memory of her who gave him birth.

But who will stand before him, with simple words and few
And a knowledge of the morrow, and tell him straight and true,
Not only by God's grace
He comes unto his place,
The sovereignty of office, the reverend pride of race,
But by their will who choose him as their fathers used to do?

By the touch of love that kindles the blood beneath the tan;
By the loyalty they bear him because he is a man,
Who has learned the modest way
To serve and to obey,
Who never flinched from duty, nor faltered in fair play;
For the world is held together by the link of code and clan.

Stand up, Sir, in your honor! They come from near and far,
Rajah and Chief and Councillor and Prince and Rasseidar,
From Canada and Ind
And the lands behind the wind,
Whose purpose none may question nor their decree rescind,
To name you King of England for the gentleman you are.

Premier and Peer and Senator, they come from far and near,
In kilted worn war-harness, in fez and jewelled gear,
In their proud fealty,
The new-world chivalry
From Melbourne and Toronto and the islands of the sea,
To render trust and tribute of all men held most dear.

What people are these passing to the sound of pipe and drum;
In the garments of all nations, and singing as they come?
By the color on the cheek,
By the accent when they speak,
They are foreign-born and alien, and their homes are far to seek;
But they all come up to England, when England calls them home.

The King and the King To Be—Edward VII. and His Grandson Prince Edward.

And these who speak the English tongue
not in the English way,
With the careless mien and temper self-assured, whose sons are they?
By the larger, looser stride,
By the ampler ease and pride,
By the quicker catch at laughter and the outlook keener-eyed,
They were bred beneath the tent-cloth of a wider, whiter day.

From the rough red tides of Fundy where the ships go far inland,
To Kamloops, where the hills are set as at a council grand;
From the waving Northern light
At the edge of polar night,
Where underneath the burnished stars the bitter trail is bright,
To the inland seas that sparkle where goodly orchards stand;

By prairie, swale and barren, by jungle and lagoon,
Where endless palm-trees rustle and the creamy breakers croon,
By canyon, ford and pass,
By desert and morass,
In snows like stinging lashes, on seas like burning glass,
By every land and water beneath the great lone moon;

Our fathers died for England at the out posts of the world:
Our mothers toiled for England where the settler's smoke upcurled;
By packet, steam and rail,
By portage, trek and trail,
They bore a thing called honor in hearts that did not quail,
Till the twelve great winds of heaven saw their scarlet sign unfurled.

And little did they leave us of fame or land or gold;
Yet they gave us great possessions in a heritage untold;
For they said, "Ye shall be clean,
Not ever false nor mean,
For God and for your country and the honor of your Queen,
Till you meet the death that waits you with your plighted faith unsold.

"We have fought the long, great battle of the liberty of man,
And only asked a goodly death uncraven in the van;
We have journeyed travel-worn
Through envy and through scorn,
But the faith that was within us we have stubbornly upborne,
For we saw the perfect structure behind the rough-hewn plan.

"We have toiled by land and river, we have labored on the sea;
If our blindness made us blunder, our courage made us free.
We suffered or we throve,
We delved and fought and strove,
But born to the ideals of order, law and love,
To our birthright we were loyal, and loyal shall ye be!"

O East they go and West they go, and never can they bide,
For the longing that is in them, and the whisper at their side!
They may stablish hearth and home,
But the sons will forth and roam,
As their fathers did before them, across the hollow foam,
Till strange lands lift to greet them at the edges of the tide.

They have visions of a country that sorrow never knew;
They have rumors of a region where the heart has naught to rue;
And never will they rest
Till they reach the fabled West,
That is charted, dim but certain, in the Volume of the Breast,
And forever they are dreamers who make the dream come true.

In the North they are far forward, in the South they have begun,
The English of three continents who take their rule from none,
But follow on the gleam
Of an ancient, splendid dream,
That has manhood for its fabric, perfection for its theme—
With freedom for its morning star, and knowledge for its sun.

And slowly, very slowly, the gorgeous dream grows bright,
Where rise the four Democracies of Anglo-Saxon might:
The Republic, fair, alone;
The Commonwealth, new-grown;
The proud, reserved Dominion with a story of her own;
And One that shall emerge at length from travail, war and blight.

O doubt not, wrong, oppression, and violence and tears,
The ignorance and anguish and folly of the years,
Must pass and leave a mind
More sane, a soul more kind,
And the slow ages shall evolve a loftier mankind,
When over lust and carnage the great white peace appears.

For surely, very surely, will come the Prince of Peace
To still the shrieking shrapnel and bid the Maxims cease—
Not as invaders come
With gun-wheel and with drum,
But with the tranquil joyance of lovers going home
Through the scented summer twilight when the spirit has release.

By sea and plain and mountain will spread the larger creed—
The love that knows no border, the bond that knows no breed;
For the little word of right
Must grow with truth and might,
Till monster-hearted Mammon and his sycophants take flight,
And vex the world no longer with rapine and with greed.

O England, little mother by the sleepless Northern tide,
Having bred so many nations to devotion, trust and pride,
Very tenderly we turn
With willing hearts that yearn
Still to love you and defend you—let the sons of men discern
Wherein your right and title, might and majesty reside.

O Sir, no empty rumor comes up the earth to-day
From the kindred and the peoples and the tribes a world away;
For they know the law will hold
And be equal as of old,
With conscience never questioned and justice never sold,
And beneath the form and letter the spirit will have play.

When you hear the princely concourse take up the word and sing,
And the Abbey of our fathers with acclamations ring,
Know well that, true and free,
By the changeless heart's decree,
On all the winds of heaven and the currents of the sea
From the verges of the Empire will come, "God Save the King!"

Prince Edward, Son of the Prince of Wales.

There is no coronation ceremony for the Kings of Spain.

The Kings of Italy are not crowned, nor has the Emperor William, either as King of Prussia or German Emperor, been crowned.

The Emperors of Austria are crowned Kings of Bohemia and Hungary with great pomp. So sacred is the Hungarian crown that its mere possession has been regarded as conferring authority on a usurper.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Buckingham Palace is the King's city residence, although for the present he continues to stay at Marlborough House, another Crown property which, as Prince of Wales, he occupied from the time of his marriage in 1863. Since he came to the throne the King has commenced considerable alterations and improvements on the interior of the palace, and as soon as these are completed he will take up his residence there.

It is situated in the West End of London, off The Mall. St. James's Park faces it on the east, the Green Park on the north, and Hyde Park (with the Serpentine) and Kensington Gardens are near, on the northwest. The Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey are less than a mile distant. In front the palace is surrounded by high railings, and behind are the private grounds, called the Palace Gardens. These grounds extend to about 43 acres, and in the centre there is a beautiful lake five acres in extent. Towards the southeast corner of the gardens are the Royal Mews, entering from Buckingham Palace road, with stabling for over 100 horses.

The present palace occupies the site of Buckingham House, which was built in 1703 by John Sheffield, created Duke of Buckinghamshire by Queen Anne, with whom he was a favorite, and who, in the reign of George I., was degraded for his partnership to the Stuart cause. George III. purchased the house in 1761. From 1825 to 1836 the house was reconstructed—practically rebuilt in the classic style, according to plans prepared by John Nash, a leading architect in his day, who had much to do with the street improvements in London, and who was employed by George IV. to make the new palace. In 1846 further improvements were made, and a new wing with facade 460 feet in length, facing St. James's Park, was built. Again, in 1856 a large ballroom was added, measuring 111 feet by 60.

The picture gallery, 180 feet by 20, forms a corridor in the centre of the palace, and contains a specially good collection of works by the great Dutch masters, and many fine portraits. There is also a sculpture gallery, containing busts of royal personages, statesmen and others. Behind this is the library, with a very large collection of books, the most of which were gathered together by the late Queen.

Ascending from the first floor is the grand staircase, of marble, the ceiling being ornamented with frescoes by Townsend. The green drawingroom, where receptions are held, is in the middle of the east front, and opens on the upper portico. It is 50 feet long and 32 feet broad. The throne room, where the meetings of the Privy Council are held and addresses received, is 64 feet in length. Running round the ceiling of this room is an ornamental marble freize, representing the Wars of the Roses. This work was designed by Thomas Stothard, and executed by Edward H. Bailey, who were leading artists in London in the time of George IV.

Favored persons may gain admission to the picture gallery by an order from the Lord Chamberlain, or to the stables by an order from the Master of the Horse, but these can only be obtained by very special influence.

The late Queen did not live much in London after the Prince Consort's death; but the King intends to keep up a regal court.

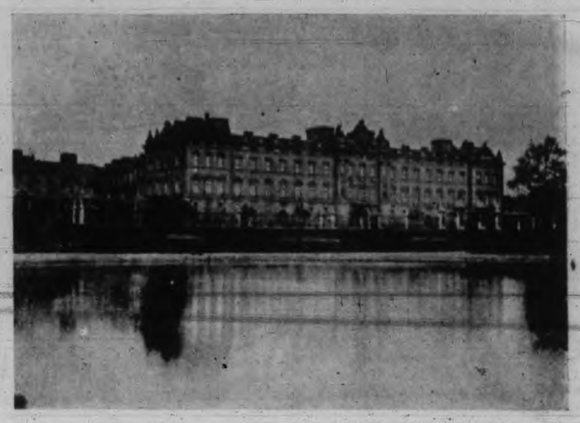
KING'S CORONATION RING.

The King's coronation ring has been reset. The size of His Majesty's ring finger has no doubt been accurately taken. In the case of the late Queen a neglect of this precaution led to painful results. The ring had to be forced on and a refrigeratory process was needed to get it off again.

From the time of Richard II. to 1831 the coronation ring was a table ruby set in gold. In later times a ruby was engraved with a St. George's Cross. The cross does not appear on the coronation ring of Queen Mary II. It is to be seen on that of William IV. and of Queen Victoria. The ecclesiastical custom was followed in the case of Her late Majesty, and a sapphire was made the foundation stone of her coronation ring, with the St. George's Cross set in rubies thereon.

To receive the ring, the King will draw off the linen glove, which he has worn since the annointing, and it has, I take it, been decided which glove he will draw off, and on which hand the ring will be put. That seems, however, to have been rather a moot point. The last King Edward, according to one account, received the ring on his wedding finger—that is, the fourth finger of his right hand. Another account has it that he received it on his left hand. In the "Liber Regalis" and the "Forma et Modus," neither the hand nor the finger is mentioned. For the wedding ring of England the wedding finger of the sovereign perhaps appeared to be sufficiently indicated.

The blessing of the ring by the Archbishop is first prescribed in the "Liber Regalis." It was there twice blessed. At the coronation of Charles I. one blessing was considered sufficient, though James I. insisted upon two. James II. dispensed with the blessing altogether, and since 1685 the custom has not been revived.



Buckingham Palace.